THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

JANUARY

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |

**Port Almanac—January 4.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sun Rises | 7.10 A M |
| Sun Sets | 5.01 P M |
| Day's Length | 9 h 51 m |
| High Water at Southport | 10.88 A M |
| High Water at Wilmington | 12.21 P M |

**The Weather.**

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 50°; 8 p. m., 55°; maximum, 62°; minimum, 44°; mean 58°.

Rainfall for the day T; rainfall for the month up to date, T.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; colder, with a cold wave; northwesterly winds.

## OUTLINES.

The Senate spent five hours yesterday in a financial discussion; Mr. Butler introduced a bill to prohibit the farther issuance of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of Congress; a resolution looking to the purchase of the Danish West India Islands was introduced. ——An informal meeting of the Venezulan Commission will be held to-day. ——Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee are endeavoring to devise a way by which the Tariff bill can pass the Senate. ——The Treasury gold reserve yesterday stood at $61,626,000. ——A resolution was introduced in the House for the impeachment of Comptroller Bowler, of the Treasury, for refusing to pay sugar bounties. ——The Boers completely defeated the South Africa Company's troops and compelled them to surrender; Dr. Jameson, their leader, will be tried by a Boer court-martial. ——The Porte has granted permission to Americans to distribute relief at Harpoot. ——The unsuccessful speculation of one of the officers of the Solicitors' Loan & Trust Company, of Philadelphia, causes the company to make an assignment. ——L. T. Myers of Richmond, Va., has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. About 1,000 of the motormen and conductors of the Union Traction Company, of Philadelphia, went out on strike yesterday morning. —The *Pall Mall Gazette* doubts the genuineness of the recently discovered correspondence between Great Britain and Venezuela in regard to the disputed boundary; Mr. Chamberlain declares that the charge that the British Government was aware of the correspondence is beneath contempt. —— New York markets: Money on call was easier at 4@8 per cent., last loan at 5 and closed offered at 5; cotton quiet —middling gulf 8 9 16c; middling 8 5-16c; Southern flour quiet, unchanged—common to extra fair $3.10@3.80; good to choice $3.90@3 00; wheat—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 69½ cents; afloat 71 cents; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 34⅜c; afloat 35⅜c; spirits turpentine easy and quiet at 30@30c½c; rosin quiet and unchanged.

It is said that Mr. Rockefeller has a daily income of $27,000, and still keeps pegging away as usual. Figuratively speaking, he put his Standard (oil) high.

It is said that the Turkish soldiers in Syria are deserting the army and becoming brigands. There is some hope for the Turkish soldier when he can evolute into a respectable brigand.

As a star pursuer Mrs. Fleming, of the Harvard Observatory, is a success, having discovered four of the fourteeen new stars discovered in the last 300 years. She does not spend her time skylarking.

Denmark wants to sell her three islands, San Cruz, St. John and St. Thomas, giving the United States the first bid. Seafaring people say that Uncle Sam could make St. Thomas very useful as a coaling station.

A Shanghai firm are making arrangements to put a number of light-draft, stern-wheel steamers, American style, on some of the rivers in China and sail them under the American flag. With the American locomotive and the American stern-wheeler there is some hope for Li Hung's folks yet.

Wm. Toldman, of New York, failed to follow the suggestion of Commissioner Waring, and instead of handing his banana peel to a horse threw it on the sidewalk. He had scarcely absorbed the banana before a cop lit on him, and he settled with the Court by paying $1 fine and costs, and at least ten thousand people were glad of that when they read it in the papers.

# THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 88. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,947

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

Congressman Smith, of Michigan, who was to have responded to a toast at a banquet in Grand Rapids, couldn't go, so he spoke his speech in a phonograph and sent that along. When the time came for him to respond a friend ground out the response and did it about as well as he could have done it himself. The Smith family is not very apt to be left, but a good many of the guests did before the phonograph closed its remarks.

The Atlanta Exposition didn't make any money, but it is hoped that by good management in disposing of its assets it will pay out without levying assessments on stockholders. The attendance from Georgia and other Southern States was not more than half as large as expected, but Atlanta made some money by it and as an advertisement Georgia and the South will be benefitted by it.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, is so anxious to have the next Democratic National Convention held in New York city that he has contributed $10,000 to the persuading fund.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIL. Savings & Trust Co.—Present.

KATZ & POLVOGT—Three weeks.

### NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Position by reg'd druggist.

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

**Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.**

— Mr. R. G. Church, of Baltimore, is a guest at The Purcell.

— Mr. S. Hiechburgh, of Baltimore, is registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. C. H. Zibbelin, of Point Caswell, is in the city visiting friends.

— Mr. M. McKinnon, of Maxton, is in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. Jeff. D. Sessoms, of Stedman, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. J. A. Baldwin and N. M. Culbreth, of Whiteville, are visitors in the city.

— Mr. J. C. Paddison, of the W., N. & N. R. R., has returned from a visit to Mount Olive.

— Capt. J. S. W. Robinson, of the Black river section, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Rev. J. C. Kilgo, President of Trinity College, will speak to men at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 4:45.

— Mr. John C. Neimeyer, the veteran A. C. L. engineer, has returned to the city and was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Miss Mabel Kelly, a popular young lady of Mt. Olive, who has been visiting her brother-in-law, Rev. J. B. Harrell, will return to her home to-day.

— Mr. Geo. Irons, business manager of Field's Minstrels, is in the city making arrangements for the appearance here next Friday night of Al. G. Field's Minstrels and "Utopia."

— Capt. W. E. Kyle, the genial Emmet, of the Cape Fear and "Yaller" Valley, was a STAR visitor yesterday. He still claims to be young; but he was a veteran sharpshooter of McRae's brigade thirty-four years ago.

— Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Livermore, of Robeson county, are in the city. Mr. Livermore returned home yesterday afternoon, while Mrs. Livermore will probably remain several days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hardin.

— The arrivals at The Orton yesterday were: Mrs. R. V. Fennell, L. A. Salade, Penn.; Jno. S. Sanders, Chicago; H. L. Fry, J. W. Fry, Greensboro; P. P. Zimmerman, Charlotte; Wm. H. Gannon, E. E. Groom, Charleston; J. Lucian Anders, Ivanhoe; W. W. Harris, Richmond; Geo. Irons; A. C. Hirsh, Philadelphia; H. Rashbaum, N. Y.

**Schooner Clytie.**

The schooner *Clytie*, reported in the STAR of yesterday as ashore, sprung aleak at sea and was beached at Tub's Inlet on the South Carolina coast, about thirty miles below Southport. Captain D. E. Crockett, the master, and his crew, came ashore. The *Clytie* is a vessel of 460 tons, loaded with kainit, bound from Baltimore to Charleston. She probably went to pieces in the storm last night.

**One Cent a Word.**

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

### APPOINTMENTS

**for Visitations by the Bishop of East Carolina.**

Jan 3d—Friday—Williamston—Church of the Advent.

M P—Morning Prayer. E P—Evening Prayer.

Holy Communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will pleased be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

## LOCAL DOTS.

**Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.**

— Savannah had 178 fires in 1895. The losses were very small.

— The A. C. L. trains are carrying large numbers of negro turpentine hands South daily.

— The British steamer *Rydal Holme*, 1,236 tons, has been chartered to load cotton at this port for Liverpool or Bremen.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville, Friday at 8 a. m. was 18 9 feet; a rise of 12 9 feet in the previous 48 hours.

— The handsome pleasure yacht *Talisman*, from the North bound to Florida waters, was in the harbor yesterday for coal and other supplies.

— Rev. J. C. Kilgo, D.D., President of Trinity College, will preach at Grace M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow and the pastor, Rev. R. A. Willis, at 7.30 p. m.

— Old newspapers may be had at the STAR office for 15 cents per hundred or $1.35 per thousand. They are suitable for wrapping paper and add much to the durability of carpets when placed under them.

— Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Mary James, daughter of Mrs. Annie E. James, of this city, to Mr. Andrew J. Batchelor, of Rocky Mount, next Wednesday evening at 6.13 o'clock, at the Second Advent Church.

—Newbern *Journal*: "The music for Miss Radcliff's concert was accidentally left behind, but the clever and accommodating W. N. & N. R. R. officials promptly sent a special train on with it in time for the concert."

— A masquerade party was given Thursday night at the residence of Mr. Duncan McEachern, complimentary to his son, Mr. John S. McEachern. A pleasant evening was spent by the large number of young folks present.

— There were three false alarms of fire last night between one and two o'clock, from boxes No. 53, 35 and 19. It is probable that the glass-front boxes will be dispensed with and the keys placed with householders adjacent to the fire alarm boxes.

— Mr. Henry Oldenbuttel, son of Capt. Jno. G. Oldenbuttel, is about to embark in business for himself. He has bought the stock and good-will of Mr. Bremer, corner of Ann and Front streets, and is now engaged in repairing and refitting the store preparatory to opening with a complete stock of goods.

— Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who is high authority, says the net decrease in weight of cotton bales this year, as compared with last year, up to January 1st, is 1,086,100 pounds. It is well to note that in a crop of 7,000,000 bales this would make a difference of something over 150,000 bales.

### BY RIVER AND RAIL.

**Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.**

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—58 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 87 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—17 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 112 bbls rosin, 47 bbls tar, 18 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—1 bale cotton, 62 casks spirits turpentine, 312 bbls rosin, 58 bbls tar.

Steamer D Murchison—90 casks spirits turpentine, 188 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 76 bales; spirits turpentine, 107 casks; rosin, 519 bbls; tar, 128 bbls; crude turpentine, 28 bbls.

### NOTICE TO DISTRICT STEWARDS.

The District Stewards of the Wilmington District M. E. Church South, as follows: Roger Moore, B. F. King, A. C. Merritt, R. H. Beery, M. C. Guthrie, J. E. Durham, F. W. Hargett, J. S. Rouse, A. J. Johnson, J. D. Johnson, Dr. W. H. G. Lucas, C. W. Lyon, Melton Campbell, D. J. Lewis, H. C. Cowan, J. K. Harper and G. H. Cannon, will please meet in the Lecture Room of Grace Church, Wilmington, Thursday, January 9th, 1896, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

Respectfully,

W. S. RONE, P. E.

**Justice's Court.**

The case against David Neal (colored) for burglarizing the store of Mr. Thos. J. Gore last September, came up for trial yesterday before Justice Bunting, but owing to the absence of two material witnesses for the State the case was postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Josie Drew (white) before Justice Bunting, was charged with disorderly conduct, and a little later in the day was before Justice Fowler, charged with assault and battery. A submission was entered in both cases, and judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

**Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Flanagan.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Flanagan, relict of the late Capt. L. Flanagan and mother of Mr. Wm. Flanagan, of this city, died yesterday at the residence of her son, after a long and painful illness. The funeral will take place this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock from the First Presbyterian Church. The remains will be interred in Oakdale cemetery.

**Buy No Others.**

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale," are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

### SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

It is hoped that the readers of the STAR will become more interested in the Seamen's Friend Society and the work it represents. For the sake of this work your services are asked. It elicits prayer, sympathy, money for the men of the sea, and when our people become interested, as they should, we'll have more prayer, more sympathy, more money, and these mean more men saved from sin and vice, more aid to the shipwrecked and destitute, a renewed interest in the re-establishment of our library and the nearer dawning of the day when the abundance of the sea shall be converted to God. For the sum of two dollars a certificate of membership for one year is issued. Mr. E. J. Woodward will call on the members during the coming week and is authorized to receive the money and issue the certificate in the name of the Treasurer of the Seamen's Friend Society.

**New Year's Party.**

A reception party was given last night by Miss Annie R. Hilton, complimentary to a number of friends, at her residence, No. 116 Red Cross street. The evening was spent in social enjoyment by about thirty-five couples. Games and refreshments were special features up to eleven o'clock. After which music and dancing was the order. The dancing was under supervision of Messrs. Robt. W. Farmer and Jas. Barnes, and was much enjoyed. Mrs. S. H. Burst, Mrs. Geo. E. Leftwich, Mrs. Walter Kingsbury, Mrs. Ed. Pickard and Miss Hilton were chaperones, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The little waiters, who did their parts very nicely, were Misses Zoe Hall, Nellie Pickard and Minnie Oldham.

**Storm and Cold Wave.**

The Northwest storm signals and the cold wave signal were displayed yesterday afternoon at the station here. The prediction was for a brisk Northwester followed by freezing temperature. The weather was pleasant until 8 a. m., when a gale from the northwest sprung up which continued through the night. The mercury commenced to fall about the time the storm came on, and was near the freezing point early this morning.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., last night said: "Very cold weather will prevail throughout the East and South during Saturday and Sunday, probably reaching its greatest intensity Sunday morning."

**December Weather.**

The monthly meteorological summary issued from the Wilmington station of the Weather Bureau gives the following data for December last:

The mean temperature was 49 degrees; highest, 75 degrees on the 3rd; lowest, 23 degrees, on the 14th. The mean temperature for the month for 25 years, is 48 degrees. The accumulated deficiency of daily temperature from January 1st to December 31st, 1895, was 501 degrees.

The prevailing direction of the wind was northwest; maximum velocity 48 miles an hour on the 30th.

The total rainfall was 1.40 inches; average precipitation for the month for 25 years, 2 98 inches; accumulated deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, 1895, 10.54 inches.

**The Silver Cross.**

The Newbern edition of the *Silver Cross*, issued by the Chapter of the King's Daughters in that city, is a very creditable production. A copy has been received at the STAR office. It is a handsome paper of twelve large pages, including cover, filled with interesting articles on various subjects pertaining to the work of the King's Daughters. Miss Leah D. Jones is editor, with assistants, Mrs. J. T. Hollister, Mrs. Hughes Holland, Miss Rosa Dail, Miss Willie Ferebee, Miss Louisa Suter and Miss Etta Nunn. The business manager is Miss Mary L. Hendren, assisted by Miss Stella Roberts, Miss Laura Suter, Miss Maud Green, Miss Lena Dail, Miss Nora Huddleston and Miss Maria Cox.

**It Can't Be Helped.**

In response to a request from Postmaster Morton to the Treasury Department at Washington, that the boys be allowed to use the grounds in rear of the post-office building for recreation, the Supervising Architect, who has charge of the property, writes as follows: "While personally having every disposition to further the request of the boys, I regret that such cannot be granted."

Postmaster Morton, who was a boy himself (though a long, long time ago), regrets very much the result of his application to the Department; but the law is inexorable and will have to be obeyed.

**A Double Knot.**

The Winston *Sentinel*, in giving the *Observer's* account of the marriage of Miss Gaston and Mr. Creasy, says:

"The couple arrived in Winston this (Wednesday) afternoon. Dr. Creasy, father of the groom, secured a license from Register of Deeds Miller and remarried his son and daughter-in-law. This was done, it is said, because no record of the union was made in South Carolina.

"Mr. Creasy and his bride are of the same age—19 years. The second ceremony was performed at the Centenary parsonage, by Dr. Creasy, at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

### APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. RONE, P. E.

Scott's Hill circuit, Rocky Point—January 4, 5.

Wilmington, Grace church, January 12, 13.

Wilmington, Bladen street, night—January 13.

Southport station—January 16, 17.

Oaslow circuit, Stella—January 25, 26.

Brunswick circuit, Bethel—February 1, 2.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.

Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.

Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.

Kennsville circuit and Oaslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

## CUMNOCK MINE DISASTER.

**RELIEF FOR WIVES AND ORPHANS OF THE VICTIMS.**

**Raleigh's Highway Robber—Judge Spier Whitaker—The Suit Against the North Carolina Railroad—Poisoned at a New Year's Dinner—Commissioner Lacey's Report and Recommendations—The Biblical Recorder Sold to Edwards & Broughton.**

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 3, 1896.

James Kissell, of Cumnock, is in the city soliciting subscriptions for the wives and orphans of the victims of the late disaster. He comes at the instance of the Citizens' Committee of Cumnock, to canvass Raleigh for funds for the relief of the poor distressed people. There are twenty-eight widows and one hundred and twenty children, most of them very small. In many instances, Mr. Kissell says, the families are recent arrivals from England and Pennsylvania, and they are totally dependent on the charity of the people of Cumnock, which has been severely taxed. No more worthy or charitable object has ever been called to the notice of the people of the State. Mr. Kissell says very few of the old miners will re-enter the mines. At present a few men have been employed by the company to clear out the wreckage. The company will very likely import Northern miners for their work.

Squire Johnson, the magistrate who gave Chas. Graham, the negro highway robber, a preliminary trial, says that there was talk of lynching the negro the night he was brought to Raleigh. Old man Thurston, who was robbed by the darkey, is sufficiently recovered from the injuries sustained to be up. The people of that section have on several occasions taken the law in their hands.

Judge Spier Whitaker says his visit to Washington had no political significance. He accompanied his daughter, Miss Bessie, and brother Charles that far; they going on to Davenport, Iowa.

President Benehan Cameron is enthusiastic about the next State Fair. He is looking towards a more adequate system of conveying the crowds to the grounds.

It is very probable indeed that the Attorney General's suit against the N. C. Railroad will be withdrawn and the Peter Cobb case pushed. Judge Schenck is out in another card. As usual he impugns the motives of those opposed to him. This time it is Attorney General Osborne.

Jim Young came out with a Dan Russell issue of the *Gazette* to day. Resolutions cut an important figure.

This morning there was a fire at Royall & Borden's store, in the business part of the town. The flames were extinguished without an alarm. The damage was not great.

At a New Year's dinner, Mr. Terrell, members of his family and invited guests were poisoned. Something served at dinner caused all of the persons who ate at the table to wake up at 8 a. m. in terrible pain. It is not known what caused the sickness.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Labor Commissioner Lacy's report appeared to day. It says there are 156 cotton mills in the State. Mr. Lacy recommends that the salary of the commissioner and chief clerk be increased, and an appropriation of $5,000 be made to collect figures and facts necessary to make accurate reports; a law passed restricting mills to an eleven-hour day; that no children be allowed to work until twelve years old.

The Edwards & Broughton publishing firm have bought the *Biblical Recorder*, organ of the Baptist denomination, from Mrs. C. T. Bailey, widow of the late editor. Sixteen thousand dollars was paid for the property, being the largest price ever paid for newspaper property in the State. They take possession immediately. J. W. Bailey, the present talented and youthful editor, will have charge of the editorial management.

City churches, through the instrumentality of Mayor Russ, will take a collection for the benefit of the Cumnock mine sufferers on Sunday.

The Board of Aldermen has changed the plan of dispensing charity prescriptions by electing as city physicians, Doctors McGee, Jr., and Renn.

### ABOUT WILMINGTON FOLK.

**What a South Carolinian Says of Some of Our Business Men.**

A staff correspondent of the Columbia *State* who spent a part of New Year's here, wrote as follows to that paper:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1.—Even in a flying visit of only a few hours in Wilmington a South Carolinian sees enough familiar faces to prevent his feeling that he is very far from home.

At the Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington's largest banking institution, three South Carolinians are to be found, viz: J. W. Norwood, Wm. Coker and E. L. McIntosh. Mr. Norwood, who formerly lived in Greenville, is president of this bank as well as of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company. Mr. Coker is from Hartsville, S. C., and graduated at the South Carolina College in the class of 1893. He has risen rapidly in the bank, and is now assistant cashier. Mr. McIntosh, from Newberry, has a position as bookkeeper, and has been with the bank only a few months.

Out at the North Carolina Cotton Oil Company's mill Mr. H. E. Wells, so well known in Columbia, is the manager. R. Bev. Mason, who wishes he could be in Columbia to-night at the bal poudre, is the efficient bookkeeper. The traveling agent for this mill, Mr. W. C. Mikell, is another Columbian. He has been traveling for this Company for several years, but did not move his family from Columbia until about three months ago. He still thinks there is no place like Columbia, and says he expects to go back there some day.

Mr. E. M. Wells, who came here from Darlington, is the manager of the Wilmington Cooperage Company, and is a brother to Mr. H. E. Wells.

Messrs. Powers, Gibbs & Co., manufacturers of fertilizers, though not South Carolinians, take quite an interest in affairs in the Palmetto State. They did not go into the combination lately formed by fertilizer companies, and say they are in for the war against the trust.

**Encyclopedia Britannica.**

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

### TALK ABOUT COTTON.

**A Southern Paper Says Those Who Need Cotton and Are Holding Back for Lower Prices Are Making a Mistake.**

The Savannah *News*, which is always conservative except on the financial question, says of the future of cotton:

The price of cotton has hung about 8 cents for quite a long time, thus disappointing both those who are contending for a higher and those for a lower price. Those who have cotton to sell feel confident that the price will advance very considerably immediately after the holidays. They feel that way because they are quite certain that the crop is as small as it is estimated to be. On the other hand, the purchasers of cotton contend that the crop is a great deal larger than the estimates, and the reason more of it has not come to market is that planters and interior merchants are holding it back. It may be that to some extent cotton is being held. The merchants and planters are in much better fix for holding it than they were last year or for many previous years.

Still, there are good reasons for thinking that those who want cotton are making a mistake, and will have to pay a much higher price for it a few weeks hence than the price at which it is now being offered. Mr. Hester, superintendent of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, makes an interesting comparison of the crop of 1893 with that of the present season. The crop in 1893 amounted to 6,700,000 bales. The crop of this season is estimated to be about 6,500,000 bales. And yet, on last Saturday, 6,000 bales more of this year's crop had been marketed than had been marketed at a similar period in 1893. This fact would indicate that cotton has not been, and is not being held back.

All that keeps the price of cotton from advancing sharply is the belief of the purchasing interest that there is more cotton in the hands of planters and interior merchants than there is estimated to be. As soon as they discover that their belief is a mistaken one the price will advance, and the movement of cotton to the ports will be much more lively than it is at present.

### THE ROSEBORO ROBBERY.

**Butler, Cooper and Grier Bound Over to the February Term of Sampson Superior Court.**

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

CLINTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—The preliminary trial of Dr. F. J. Cooper and Redden Butler, charged by Agent Grier with complicity in the Roseboro Express robbery, ended to-night. Only witnesses for the State were introduced. There were no new developments from the reports of yesterday. Butler, Cooper and Grier are bound over in the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars each for their appearance at the February term of Sampson Superior Court.

**The Churches.**

To-morrow, at Fifth Street Methodist Church, Rev. W. L. Cunningim, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m and Rev. John C. Kilgo, D. D., President of Trinity College, will preach at 7.45 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

Chapel of the Good Shepard, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a m and 8 p m.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets, Rev. J. B. Harrell, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

**DIED.**

FLANAGAN—At the residence of her son, Wm. Flanagan, at 3 15 p. m. Friday, January 3rd, Mrs. ELIZABETH FLANAGAN, widow of the late L. Flanagan.

The funeral will take place from the residence to the First Presbyterian Church this (Saturday) at 3 15 p. m. Interment at Oakdale Cemetery.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CROLIUS & CO.,

**Bankers and Brokers.**

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest chantels, more private wires, telephones, employ m re telegraph operat rs, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicag Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec29 6m

## Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at September Term, 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, where in John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B. McKoy and R. H McKoy are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following two parcels of land in the said city of Wilmington: 1st Tract—Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 20 feet front on Market street, and running back 138 feet to Toomer's Alley and part culariy described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

2nd Tract—Beginning at the northwest intersection of Market and Front streets, running thence northwardly, with the line of Front street, 40 feet, to Augustus Lessman's line, thence westwardly 15 feet, to the line of William A. Wright and Thomas H. Wright, thence southwardly 40 feet to Market street, and thence eastwardly to the beginning.

E. K. BRYAN, Commissioner.

dec 18 30t

## Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at April Term, A. D., 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, wherein John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W B McKoy, Katherine R. McKoy, and John D Bellamy, Jr., Trustee, are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following parcel of land in the said city of Wilmington: Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, on the wardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 20 feet front on Market street, and running back 138 feet to Toomer's Alley and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

E. K. BRYAN, Commissioner.

dec 18 30t

## Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prompert's Barber Shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. STEWART.

dec 26 tf

JOHNSON & FORE

Are showing a beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Presents.

Nothing in the city begins to compare with the handsome display they are making.

Handkerchiefs

in Linen and Silk for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Silk Umbrellas

in beautiful fancy sticks in 26 and 28 inches.

Fancy Baskets, Japanese Screens.

100 dozen

KID GLOVES

just received, in the newest fall shades. Every pair warranted when fitted at the store.

LADIES' WRAPS

from $5.00 to $35.00, made in the most fashionable styles, and they are the best fitting garments on the market.

Many entirely new things in Bric-a-brac.

Complete stock of

DryGoods

and Millinery.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

dec 24 tf

S. H. Fishblate's

MATCHLESS

REDUCTIONS

—ON—

SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS.

The blame is on the weather.

We acknowledge the corn. We are overstocked. Nothing left to do but to slash into the prices and compel you men to buy! We are going to do it—at once—now. The center of Clothing selling will be here in this Store for the next two weeks—if the lowest prices ever heard of for FINE CLOTHING count for anything—and they will.

Opportunities

Don't last forever, they come and go. A Bargain is an opportunity. You must take it quickly or miss it forever. Don't blame us if you come too late.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

jan 1 tf

What Better Christmas Present

for your Boy or Girl than a deposit in

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.,

It will bear interest (compounded quarterly) at rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and will help them acquire a habit which will be valuable throughout their entire lives.

THE SAVINGS AND TRUST CO. has no secrets and invites investigation.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $5,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, H. WALTERS, G. SLOAN, President. Vice President. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Walters, | D. O'Connor, |
| J. S. Worth, | Don. MacRae, |
| W. A. Riach, | H. L. Vollers, |
| G. R. French, | J. W. Atkinson, |
| B. F. Hall, | J. W. Norwood, |

dec 22 tf

They Say

A "GREEN CHRISTMAS MAKES A FAT Graveyard."

Buy Your Medicines

FROM

JAMES D. NUTT,

THE DRUGGIST.

And you won't have to bother with any graveyards.

dec 29 tf

THREE WEEKS

LEFT FOR BRISK BUSINESS.

We have to crowd on steam during these three weeks; trade must move at a livelier pace. Goods must go and dollars must come even if prices are clipped to a point where profit vanishes. The Cloaks, the Dress Goods, the Silks, the Underwear, all share in the liberal reduction made to win you to the store now.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

Cash House.

No. 9 North Front St.

Very Interesting News

From the Cloak Room.

You have seen and admired the season's Jaunty Coats, in the tempting rough and smooth fabrics. Perhaps you have thought that it takes a goodly amount of cash to own one of those fetching garments. Wrong! Several hundred garments in just the cut and cloth that are most fashionable are here for you to choose from, at $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20. Also higher-priced ones if you are ready to pay more.

Dress Goods and Silks.

The general theory is that December is a slow month for Dress Goods and Silks on account of the attention Christmas purchasing is given by the public to fancy articles. We find that this is a fallacy. Our December business in DRESS GOODS and SILKS is larger than any other month. Why?

FIRST—

Because the public are learning to spend their money for sensible presents.

SECOND—

From the fact of the great reductions made during this month, $20,000 in Dress Goods alone having suffered a cut of $5,000 commencing this week. The displays embrace all the new conceits of fashion.

Carpets, Rugs, Shades

—AND—

Lace Curtains.

The most complete line the State. 100 Kotio Rugs worth $1, for 49c.

75 Smyrna Rugs worth 90c, for 59c.

100 Moquette $1.50 Rugs for 98c.

Attention paid to special Shade Measurement, and careful Carpet Fitting. All work guaranteed.

Katz & Polvogt,

No 9 North Front St.,

dec 15 tf

For Sale,

2,600 ACRES LAND,

WELL ADAPTED FOR

Farming,

situate about ten miles from Chadbourn, N. C., and about one mile from the Wilmington & Conway Railroad.

Possession given at once. Terms reasonable. Apply to

12 Market Street,

dec 14 tf Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.



# The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1896


## A GROWING COTTON MARKET.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that negotiations were opened some time ago between representatives of the cotton manufacturers of Japan and commercial exchanges and cotton houses in New Orleans and with the Southern Pacific Railroad looking to cheap through rates for cotton to Japan, and in this connection the offer has been made to establish a line of Japanese steamers between either San Diego or San Francisco and Yokohama. Their object in selecting New Orleans as the buying market is, we suppose, because it is a great cotton center and because it gives them about the shortest railroad haul they could get. If arrangements satisfactory to them be made they will buy all their cotton in New Orleans and have it shipped by the Southern Pacific. The fact that very large shipments have been made and that thousands of bales are now stored in San Francisco ready for the ships that are to take it, indicates that satisfactory arrangements have been made.

It is estimated that the factories in Japan will use 100,000 bales of American cotton this year, which is double the amount consumed last year, and they expect to largely increase the consumption every year until they have gone far enough on that line; but it will be some years even with the past and present rate of increase before they reach that point. The rapidity with which that became an established industry and the success with which they have managed it against the experienced manufacturers of Europe and this country demonstrates a remarkable aptitude in mastering the details of a business of which they knew very little and shows that they do not fear rivalry from whatever direction it may come. They have special advantages over both English and American manufacturers both in the unlimited amount of apt and intelligent labor they can command at wages that bear no comparison to the wages paid on either side of the Atlantic, and with that a practically unlimited market across a narrow sea where there are 400,000,000 of people, nine tenths of whom wear cotton garments altogether, male and female, the wealthy only wearing anything else. Aside from the fact of the lower cost of production, the proximity to China enables the Japanese manufacturers to undersell both his English and American competitor, both of whom have to ship over wide seas to reach that market.

This industry will grow in China too, but not with the same rapidity nor with the same success that have marked its progress in Japan, for the Chinese have not the aptitude of the Japanese and bear no comparison to them as hustlers. The Chinaman, inflated with egotism, looks to the past and lives in it, while the keen-witted Japanese looks to the future, lives for the future and wouldn't give a handful of rice for the traditions of the people who are dead.

The factories that are being built in China are principally by Englishmen, who are doing it in the effort to retain the trade that the Japanese manufacturers were wresting or threatening to wrest from them, but they will not, although in China, be on the same footing with their Japanese competitors, for the reason that they will be dependent very largely if not mainly upon Chinese labor, which they cannot manage nor so fully utilize as the Japanese manufacturers can their labor, which they perfectly understand and can fully rely upon, in addition to which Japanese labor is keener witted and quicker-handed than the Chinese, who are remarkable more for their patient perseverance than for the skill born of aptness to learn quickly. They are capable of superb handiwork, but this is the result of patient, tireless toil that counts neither time nor labor as anything. The Japanese have less patience because they have more talent and genius to harness machinery, drive it and make it do the work the plodding Chinaman does by hand. That's where the hustling Japanese will have the advantage of the Chinaman and of the Englishman who puts his plant in China and depends upon Chinese labor.

But while the Japanese abound in resourceful energy and have capital to back it, they are not going to depend exclusively upon these, but will invite and offer inducements to enterprise and capital of other countries, especially this country, for which they have a very high regard and a very friendly feeling. Their ambition is to make Japan a great manufacturing country and they will avail themselves of all the means within their reach to accomplish this. Following up this idea they make special concessions to foreigners who establish manufacturing plants among them, and show them even greater favors than are shown to their own people, and their own people are satisfied with this, for they are imbued with the progressive spirit and are eager to see their country become a great manufacturing country.

That it is to be one of the great cotton manufacturing countries of the world is as much a certainty as anything that has not actually taken place can be. That they know what they are doing is shown by the success that has crowned the pioneer movement, and the business-like way they go about providing an ample supply of the raw material, as illustrated by the New Orleans transactions to which we have referred above. As the cotton manufacturing sceptre will eventually pass from the Northern to the Southern States, so will the sceptre pass from England to Japan, and the South and Japan will become *the* cotton manufacturing centers of the Western and the Eastern hemispheres.

## MINOR MENTION.

The New York *Mail and Express*, a paper which will not be suspected of any Southern bias, nor of any prejudice against New England, sees in the progress of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South the doom of that industry in the New England States, as expressed in the following extract from an article on the progress of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South:

"We have heretofore commented hopefully upon the increasing manufacture of cotton in the South, foreseeing that the entire cotton output of the United States must logically pass through mills below Mason and Dixon's line before many more years have gone. A large amount of Eastern capital has already found its way into such mills and much more will follow it. The spirit of manufacture is abroad in that land. The seed of enterprise is sown, and no display of sectional or local jealousy can prevent its fruition. New England recognizes this, for her decrease in cotton manufacture is not so much a decrease in fact as a transfer of scene. Capital in the South will seek such investments in greater amounts as the seasons roll round, until every community in these States will have its mill, about which will cluster all the elements of prosperity and advancement. The East will find other work to do, but it must eventually relinquish cotton manufacture to the South, with an elimination of long and costly transportation of raw material. It is destiny."

This opinion, somewhat modified, has been entertained by many who have given thought and study to this subject, but the *Mail and Express* goes further than many of the most enthusiastic believers in the South's destiny are disposed to go. The South will and must become *the* cotton manufacturing section of the country, but New England will be compelled to continue in it, although her field will be much circumscribed and her profits much reduced. The money she has already in it will compel her to keep in, to save what she has invested. But the industry will not grow there. The growth will be in the South.

* *  
*

A report comes from Rio Janeiro that the Brazilian Government will soon call a meeting of all the diplomatic representatives of South America to consider means of common defence against European aggression. There may or may not be foundation for this report, but as we have had similar ones from other localities the probabilities are that this matter has become a topic of discussion in South America. There is a case pending between Brazil and France which does not differ very much from that which has caused the trouble between Venezuela and England, but the probabilities are that this will be amicably settled. But whatever the outcome of the present tangle between Venezuela and England may be, or between Brazil and France, it is to the interest of the South American Republics to form such a union as would put them in a better position for defence in the event of trouble with stronger powers, which now presume upon their weakness to make aggressions which would not be made if there was a probability of formidable resistance. Brazil is the largest country and strongest in South America, and should naturally take the lead in a movement like this, and if she does take the lead there is little doubt that it will be carried out. They should have a Monroe doctrine of their own and be in a position to assert and sustain it.

* *  
*

According to the Charleston *News and Courier* the farmers of South Carolina are in a more prosperous condition than they have been at any time for fifteen years, attributed to the fact that they have raised their own home supplies, thus saving the money they had been in former years spending for these things. This has not been confined to any particular section of the State, for we are told that nearly every county in the State raised its own supplies. There is no State in this country which is less understood or more misrepresented than South Carolina, attributable in a great measure to the political and factional contentions in which each faction painted the other in the blackest colors, each charging the other with the ruin of the State. But all this time, while the agitators were pecking away at each other, the sturdy people of the State were buckling down to work as they never did before, using not only muscle but brain, showing better management than they ever did before, with a resultant prosperity that they have not had in many years. It may be incidentally remarked that there has been very little immigration into South Carolina, and hence whatever of improvement there has been has been the work of her own people. This improvement is another object lesson in diversified farming.

Prof. Scharff, of Berlin, a son of Prof. Scharff, who was in Venezuela when Schomburgk was there, in a communication in the Washington *Star* says the so-called Schomburgk map has no geographical significance, that it was simply made to show the botanical growth of the country in which Schomburgk operated in pursuit of flora. In his travels he found here and there English squatters and these places he marked in his map. It is these that are now being pointed to to show English occupation.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

—— It is not hard to account for the strong interest of many of the frontier inhabitants of Maine and New Hampshire in a high protective tariff. The higher the duties, the greater the profits of the smuggling trade across the Canada line.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— A war with Turkey on the part of Great Britain would mean Moslem revolt in Egypt and India, offering Russia a chance to realize the legacy of Peter the Great for the capture of Constantinople and Hindostan. So, England cares more for her hold on the Moslem than she does for murdered Christians in Armenia. But God is not mocked with impunity.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The Republicans committed a fearful blunder when they took possession of the organization of the Senate. It brings them nothing but control of the committees and positive responsibility for the legislation of the present Congress, while the Republicans, like the Democrats of the last Senate, have not a distinctive party majority, and will doubtless be floundering in the mire of the Populists whenever important legislation is to be accomplished.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

## TWINKLINGS.

— Not Literal: Teacher—"If a boy smites you on the right cheek, what should you do?"

Dick Hicks— Give it to him with me left.—*Puck.*

— She—I notice that it is the single men are the most anxious to go to war.

He—Yes they don't know what war is.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Miss Pert—Is Miss Strait Lace circumspec?

Miss Caustic—Circumspec! Why, she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperone.—*Salem Gazette.*

— Mrs. Watts—I'm afraid you don't love work?

Dismal Dawson—'Deed, I do, mum, but I am so bashful.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Counsel—Then you think he struck you with malice aforethought? Witness (indignantly) I told you twice he hit me with a brick. There wasn't no mallets nor nothin' of the kind about.—*New York Dispatch.*

— A French confectioner, proud of his English, and wishing to let patrons know that their wants should be attended to at once, without any delay, put out the sign: "Short Weights Here."—*Harper's Drawer.*

— "In case of war with England, Colonel, will you enlist?"

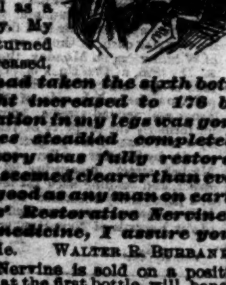
"No," replied the Colonel, sadly, "I fear my day is over. Only yesterday I fired at a man and missed him, and at ten paces, too!—*Atlanta Constitution.*


## Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

***"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, Creeping sensation in my legs, Slight palpitation of my heart, Distracting confusion of the mind, Serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired, My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.***



A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decidde to try a bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

***When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 lbs., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."***

Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## Dr. Miles' Nervine
### Restores Health

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose." Sold by all Druggists.

June 15 ly  su tu th  I sharp.


## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Concord *Standard*: Mr. John D. Walker, of No. 8, butchered on Wednesday. He killed a hog that is a hog. It was four years old and weighed 636 pounds net. This is the biggest hog ever killed in the county.

— Salisbury *World*: Capt. Richard Eames, of the Glen Brook Mining Company, Montgomery county, tells us that the reported find of a 51-pound nugget of gold near Eldorado several days ago is without foundation. No such find has ever been made in North Carolina.

— Greensboro *Record*: Hucomuga Mills started up this morning with a few looms running. There are one hundred and fifty looms in the mill, all of which will be going very soon, but it will require some days to get everything to running smoothly. Steam heat is used over the entire building and the mill owns its own electric light plant, an exceptionally good one, too.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mr. Elijah Fuller Moore died in Fremont Monday at 12.45 of Apoplexy. Mr. Moore was born in Franklin county in 1832. His business career began in 1850, when he and his brother the late Mr. Wiley Moore, went into the merchandise business under the title of W. and E. F. Moore. Since the war and up to his failure five years ago, he was one of the most prominent business men of Fayetteville, being President of a bank and a director in numerous enterprises.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: "Free as water" is no longer an expression in our neighborhood in Union county. For several months Mr. —— has been using water out of a spring on his neighbor's land. A few days ago an account was presented for "water used from spring." The charge for water was twenty-five dollars. That is a right high price for plain, ordinary water. There is a lot of envy and jealousy back of the charge for the use of the spring, and that explains matters.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. A. C. Hutchison, Secretary and Treasurer of the Victor Mills, yesterday made the stockholders a New Year's present of $6,000. It was the semi-annual dividend of the Victor Mills, and the checks were mailed to the stockholders yesterday. The sum of $12,000 in dividends for one year's operations of a cotton mill is a pretty good showing, but the Victor thinks nothing of a small thing of that kind. This is mentioned merely as a sample of how the Charlotte cotton mills are paying.

— Salisbury *Herald*: Deputy Collector D. R. Julian to-day seized the distillery and outfit of J. W. Pless, two miles from China Grove. He was charged last week with some irregularities and the seizure is made on this account. —— This morning between two and three o'clock the night crew on the railroad yard discovered a small blaze in the fourth story of Gaskill's tobacco factory. And now all that remains of the big building and immense stock of goods is a smoldering heap of tobacco and a part of the walls.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: Parties from the western part of the State give the particulars of a curious anomaly near Hot Springs. A mining shaft is being sunk there for anthracite coal, which has been discovered in good quantities, and while the excavation was going on the other day the miners struck a vein of hot water which flooded out in a steady volume. It was soon found out that the vein was the one which supplies the Hot Springs Hotel with its healing water and the supply at the hotel has been dried up ever since it was tapped by the shaft, which is about three-quarters of a mile distant. It is said however, that pipes will be laid and that the water will again be conducted to the hotel without trouble.

## THE STORY OF A POULTICE.

**After They Got It on the Boy Had Something to Say.**

Family discipline is still maintained in some American families, as of course it ought to be in all. The Rehoboth Herald furnishes an instance. A small boy got a sliver in his foot, according to The Herald, and his mother expressed her intention of putting a poultice on the wound. The boy, with the natural foolishness which is bound up in the heart of a child, objected to the proposed remedy.

"I won't have any poultice," he declared.

"Yes, you will," said both mother and grandmother firmly. The majority was two to one against him, and at bedtime the poultice was ready.

The patient was not ready. On the contrary, he resisted so stoutly that a switch was brought into requisition. It was arranged that the grandmother should apply the poultice, while the mother, with uplifted stick, was to stand at the bedside. The boy was told that if he "opened his mouth" he would receive something that would keep him quiet.

The hot poultice touched his foot, and he opened his mouth.

"You"— he began.

"Keep still," said his mother, shaking her stick, while the grandmother applied the poultice.

Once more the little fellow opened his mouth.

"I"—

But the uplifted switch awed him into silence.

In a minute more the poultice was firmly in place, and the boy was tucked in bed.

"There, now," said his mother. "The old sliver will be drawn out, and Eddie's foot will be all well."

The mother and grandmother were moving triumphantly away when a shrill voice piped from under the bedclothes:

"You've got it on the wrong foot."

## HE WANTED TO KNOW.

**But the Sporting Editor Found the Question Too Deep For Him.**

"Is this the place where they answer questions?" asked the rough looking man as he entered the little back room in a newspaper office.

"There's a man on the staff who makes a bluff at doing it," said the sporting editor, "but he isn't here now."

"Oh, well, maybe you'll do," said the stranger.

"We don't answer verbal questions," protested the sporting editor. "Write your questions out and send them in."

"It isn't much of a question, and I thought perhaps you"—

"Oh, I don't know where the reference books are," interrupted the newspaper man.

"They wouldn't do you any good any way," said the stranger. "This isn't a book question; it's an up to date, modern one. It's timely, you understand."

"Well, then, fire ahead. I may know something about it."

"It's about the new woman"—

"Stop there!" cried the sporting editor. "That's clear out of the sporting department."

"No, it isn't," protested the stranger. "The bloomer girl belongs to that department along with the bicycles, doesn't she?"

"Maybe she does," replied the sporting editor. "I hadn't thought of that. Go ahead."

"Well, you see, I'm a street car conductor."

"Yes."

"And I want to know if the bloomer girl will get off the car backward like the"—

But the sporting editor had thrown up both hands as an intimation that the problem was clear beyond him.—Chicago Post.

## BALLAST FOR SPIDER CRABS.

**A Difficult Problem Solved in Time of Need at the New York Aquarium.**

In one of the tanks at the New York aquarium there are eight spider crabs. The spider crab is the decorating crab grown up. The decorating crab plants upon its back little sprays and streamers of various marine plants, which it snips off with its pincher claws. It carries these first to its mouth, where it seems to keep a supply of waterproof glue, and thence to its back. It is supposed to do this for protection from its enemies, for, half buried in the mud and with these things rising from its back, it is practically invisible. It is possible also that the crab uses the sprigs for adornment, as it often selects growths of bright colors. In its larger growth, after it has come to be called a spider crab, it ceases to decorate itself, though sometimes the seeds of marine plants settle on its back and grow there, but it never loses the handy use of its pincher claws.

The largest of the spider crabs at the aquarium is about 3 inches in length. From side to side its legs spread about eight inches. The bottom of the spider crabs' tank is covered with gravel. The tank was cleaned the other day and all but about three inches of the water drawn off. When the refilling of the tank was begun, all the crabs gathered around the intake. Crabs and fishes in captivity usually do this, welcoming the fresh incoming water as a man in captivity might welcome an incoming current of fresh air. The flow of water through the intake pipes can be regulated at will. Here it was permitted to run in at its natural force, which was about that of water flowing from a hose. The flow was broken somewhat by the wire strainer over the opening of the intake, placed there to keep little fishes and crustaceans from getting into the pipes, but it was too strong for the spider crabs to face. They began to settle themselves down into the gravel and to pile gravel upon their backs, apparently to weight themselves down so that they could withstand it. On a sandy or muddy bottom they could have buried or partly buried themselves. Here the work was more difficult, but they were equal to it.

They would work their legs down into the gravel and then lift them, displacing stones in that manner, and with their pincher claws they would pick up stones. Sometimes a crab would pick up two gravel stones at once, one in each claw, and place them both on its back. It might tackle a stone so big as to require both claws in the handling of it and raise that and put it on its back. Some of the stones would roll off down by the crabs' legs, but they were not lost there, for they helped to build up around, and the crab would go ahead and put up others on its back.

When the tank was full and the inflow cut off, the crabs went walking about again as usual.—New York Sun.

## GENERAL THOMAS.

**He Might Have Been a Southern Soldier but For His Wife.**

General William Mahone of Virginia sat in Chamberlin's, deeply interested in a well bound volume of substantial size. To a reporter who ventured to ask the title of the book the general courteously said:

"It is made up of 'Papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts' and contains critical sketches of some of the leading Federal and Confederate generals. I was at that moment engaged on the sketch devoted to General Thomas. It is a very fair and interesting account of his character and services.

"I knew Thomas personally, for he was born and reared in my section of West Virginia. He was a military man of excellent parts, rather slow to act, but never able to grasp the idea that he had been whipped. His bulldog tenacity was a strong characteristic.

"I know a good deal more than this book about Thomas' predilection for the southern cause. In passing through the state on his way from Texas to New York at the time that the legislature was deliberating on the question of secession, Thomas said, with emphasis, 'There is nothing for the south to do but to fight.' It was well understood that his sympathies were with the people of his native section.

"I was empowered by the governor of Virginia to offer him an important position created for him and tendered it with the full expectation that it would be accepted. He married a Miss Marcy of New York, and it is no doubt true that his wife's influence had much to do with keeping him on the Union side."—Washington Post.

**The Spent Cannon Ball.**

General Sherman's reminiscences of wartime are very entertaining. One of the most magnificent specimens of manhood I ever saw, said he, was a soldier who was constantly laughing at the poor fellows who became fatigued by long marches or who sank under seemingly trifling wounds. His courage, health and strength seemed invincible. One day a heavy projectile from the enemy's cannon—what we call a spent ball—came rolling along. The temptation to put out one's foot to stop such a ball was irresistible. The soldier I have mentioned yielded to it. With a merry smile he put out his foot, and in an instant it was cut off, and he sank to the ground a maimed, shattered cripple for life, weeping like a child at his awful misfortune.

**For Humanity's Sake.**

Young Man (boastfully)—I am going to cross the Atlantic in this 20 foot boat with no companion but this dog. Good-by, friends—

Humane Officer—I must stop you, sir.

"Stop me? And what for, pray?"

"Humanity"—

"Humanity! Haven't I a right to risk my life if I"—

"Oh, that's all right, but I must interfere. The dog can't go."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.


**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

**For Over Fifty Years**

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

**All Free.**

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

**Pain-Killer** is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

**Pain-Killer** IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

**Pain-Killer** is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

**Pain-Killer** is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.

BY EVERYBODY.

**Pain-Killer** is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

dec 17  tt th sa


**The Devil Up to Date.**

The popular contemporary conception of satan is of a highly successful man of the world. It is admitted that there are shady spots in his past history, that he has done some things that he should regret, that he is a hazardous associate and an unsafe person to have transactions with. But conversely it is realized that he is rich, powerful and attractive and intimately concerned and interested in promoting the material prosperity of the human race. He is known to be full of enterprise and public spirit, disposed to make things pleasant and powerful in carrying the enterprises with which he is concerned to a profitable issue. It is true that he is understood to be unscrupulous, but it is felt that success excuses very much, and that when an individual has attained a position which enables him to be useful to the public it is a mistake to be overnice about rejecting his good offices because in early life, when his necessities were more pressing, his methods or affiliations were not always such as a conscientious person could approve.—Scribner's.

**Knew His Way.**

A young gendarme had to take a prisoner before the magistrate and after the trial convey him to the court prison. He had never been in the building before and stood in the corridor with his charge, not knowing which way to turn. At last the old offender had pity on him and said:

"Come along, I'll show you."—Rappel.

The total amount of gold coined at our mints from 1793 to 1892 was $1,582,000,000; of silver during the same period there have been $657,000,000 and of subsidiary coinage of all denominations $24,000,000.


**Free Pills.**

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †


## Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BAGGING— | | | |
| 2-lb Jute | | @ | 5¾ |
| Standard | 7½ | @ | 6¾ |
| WESTERN SMOKED— | | | |
| Hams ℔ lb | 13½ | @ | 14 |
| Sides ℔ lb | 7½ | @ | 7¾ |
| Shoulders ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 6½ |
| DRY SALTED— | | | |
| Sides ℔ lb | 5½ | @ | 5 |
| Shoulders ℔ lb | 5½ | @ | 4¾ |
| BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine— | | | |
| Second-hand, each | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 |
| New New York, each | 1 35 | @ | 1 40 |
| New City, each | | @ | 1 40 |
| BEESWAX ℔ lb | 26 | @ | 27 |
| BRICKS— | | | |
| Wilmington, ℔ M | 6 50 | @ | 7 00 |
| Northern | 9 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| BUTTER— | | | |
| North Carolina, ℔ lb | 15 | | |
| Northern | 22 | @ | |
| CORN MEAL— | | | |
| Per bushel, in sacks | | @ | 48½ |
| Virginia Meal | 48½ | @ | 45 |
| COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle | | @ | 85 |
| CANDLES— ℔ lb— | | | |
| Sperm | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Adamantine | 9 | @ | 10 |
| CHEESE— ℔ lb— | | | |
| Northern Factory | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Dairy, Cream | 11 | @ | 12 |
| State | .... | @ | 10 |
| COFFEE— ℔ lb— | 27 | @ | 28 |
| Laguyra | 20 | @ | 23 |
| Rio | 15½ | @ | 20 |
| DOMESTICS— | | | |
| Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard | 5 | @ | 6¼ |
| Yarns, ℔ bunch | 18 | @ | 20 |
| EGGS— ℔ dozen | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| FISH— | | | |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel | 22 00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel | 11 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel | 16 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel | 8 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel | 13 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| Mullets, ℔ barrel | 3 25 | @ | 3 50 |
| Mullets, ℔ pork barrel | 6 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg | 3 00 | @ | 3 25 |
| Dry Cod, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 10 |
| " Extra | 3 25 | @ | 3 50 |
| FLOUR— ℔ barrel— | | | |
| Low grade | | @ | 3 00 |
| Choice | 2 75 | @ | 3 00 |
| Straight | 3 75 | @ | 3 85 |
| First Patent | | @ | 4 25 |
| GLUE— ℔ lb— | 7½ | @ | 10 |
| GRAIN— ℔ bushel— | | | |
| Corn, from store, bags—White | 40 | @ | 45 |
| Corn, cargo, in bulk—White | 47 | @ | 40 |
| Corn, cargo, in bags—White | 47½ | @ | 42½ |
| Oats, from store | 32½ | @ | 35 |
| Oats, Rust Proof | 40 | @ | 45 |
| Cow Peas | 50 | @ | 60 |
| HIDES, ℔ lb— | | | |
| Green | .... | @ | 6 |
| Dry | .... | @ | 8 |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs— | | | |
| Eastern | .... | @ | 1 00 |
| Western | | @ | 90 |
| North River | | @ | 85 |
| HOOP IRON, ℔ lb | 2 | @ | 2¼ |
| LARD, ℔ lb— | | | |
| Northern | 6½ | @ | 90 |
| North Carolina | 6 | @ | 10 |
| LIME, ℔ barrel | .... | | 1 25 |
| LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet— | | | |
| Ship Stuff, resawed | 18 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| Rough-Edge Plank | 15 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| West India cargoes, according to quality | 13 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, seasoned | 18 00 | @ | 22 00 |
| Scantling and Board, common | 14 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gallon— | | | |
| New Crop Cuba, in hhds | .. | @ | 22 |
| " " " in bbls | .... | @ | 25 |
| Porto Rico, in hhds | 25 | @ | 27½ |
| " " in bbls | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Sugar-House, in hhds | 12 | @ | 14 |
| " " in bbls | .... | @ | 15 |
| Syrup, in bbls | 18 | @ | 25 |
| NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis | | @ | 2 30 |
| PORK, ℔ barrel— | | | |
| City Mess | 10 00 | @ | 10 50 |
| Rump | | @ | 10 00 |
| Prime | | @ | 10 00 |
| ROPE, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 22 |
| SALT ℔ sack Alum | .... | @ | 75 |
| Liverpool | .... | @ | 65 |
| Lisbon | .... | @ | |
| American | | @ | 65 |
| on 125 ℔ Sacks | 40 | @ | 45 |
| SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M | 5 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Common | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Cypress Saps | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| Cypress Hearts | .... | @ | 7 50 |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd | 4½ | @ | [illegible] |
| Standard A | | @ | [illegible] |
| White Ex. C | | @ | [illegible] |
| Extra C, Golden | 4 | @ | [illegible] |
| C, Yellow | | @ | [illegible] |
| SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern | 3½ | @ | 4 |
| STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel | 8 00 | @ | 14 |
| R. O. Hogshead | .... | @ | 10 00 |
| TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping | 30 | @ | 9 00 |
| Mill, Prime | 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Mill, Fair | 6 50 | @ | 6 50 |
| Common Mill | 4 00 | @ | 5 50 |
| Inferior to Ordinary | 3 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| TALLOW, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | |
| WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern | 1 00 | @ | 2 |
| North Carolina | 1 00 | @ | 2 |
| WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed | 14 | @ | |
| Clear of burs | 12½ | @ | |
| Burry | | @ | |

## COMMERCIAL.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 3.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 26½ cents per gallon for country and 27 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 30 per bbl for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 40 for Hard, $1 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Sales at quotations.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 25c; rosin, strained, 0 97½; good strained, $1 02½; tar, $0 95; crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits Turpentine | 107 casks |
| Rosin | 519 bbls |
| Tar | 128 bbls |
| Crude Turpentine | 28 bbls |

Receipts same day last year—82 casks spirits turpentine, 594 bbls rosin, 188 bbls tar, 44 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Firm. Quotations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 5⅜ | cts ℔ lb |
| Good Ordinary | 6⅝ | " " |
| Low Middling | 7 5-16 | " " |
| Middling | 7¾ | " " |
| Good Middling | 8 1-16 | " " |

Same day last year, middling 5c.

Receipts—76 bales; same day last year, 68.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 3—Evening—Money on call was easier at 4@8 per cent; last loan at 5 and closing offered at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 7@9 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady; actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@488 for sixty days and 489¼@489½ for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@487¼. Government bonds weak; United States coupon fours 109; United States twos 96. State bonds steady; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds were easier.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was dull.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 3—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 9-16c; middling 8 5-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; January 7 98, February 8 03; March 8 10, April 8 15, May 8 20, June 8 24, July 8 27, August 8 28, September 8 12, October 7 95, November 7 89. Sales 181,200 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 3 450 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,356 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 3,286 bales; forwarded 188 bales; sales 1,026 bales, sales to spinners 226 bales; stock (actual) 184,339 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts 5 720 bales; gross 37,439 bales; exports to Great Britain 17,943 bales; to France 400 bales; to the Continent 6,972 bales; forwarded 10,504 bales; sales 9,376 bales; sales to spinners 872 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 24,163 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,243 bales; to France 3,216 bales, to the Continent 5,954 bales; stock 1,055,250 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 171,979 bales; exports to Great Britain 77,667 bales; to France 17 326 bales; to the Continent 73,363 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3,502,887 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,023,842 bales; exports to France 286,542 bales; exports to the Continent 887,936 bales.

NEW YORK, January 3—Flour was unchanged, steady and quiet; Southern flour was quiet and unchanged, common to extra fair $2 10@2 80; good to choice $2 90@3 00. Wheat—spot dull and firmer; No 2 red in store and at elevator 69¼c; afloat 71c; options were very dull and closed firm at ⅜c advance; No. 2 red January 66⅜c; March 68c; May 66⅛c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 34⅜c; afloat 35⅛c; options were dull and without feature, closing ⅛c lower and steady; January 34⅜c; May 34⅜c. Oats—spot dull and firm; options dull and nominally unchanged January 23⅛c, February 23⅜c, May 23⅜c; spot prices—No 2 23c; No 2 white 24⅛c; mixed Western 23⅛@24⅛. Hay in better demand and steadier; spring 70@72½c; good to choice 90@95. Wool firm and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged; beef hams firm at $15 00@15 50; tierced beef slow city extra India mess $16 50@17 00; cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and firmer; Western steam $5 70 asked; city $5 25, January $5 65 nominal; refined quiet; Continent $6 10; South America $6 40; compound $4 62½@5 00. Pork firmer; mess $9 25@9 50. Butter—fancy firm, in fair demand and unchanged. Cotton seed oil, rice and molasses quiet and unchanged. Peanuts quiet and unchanged; fancy hand-picked 4½@4⅝. Coffee steady and 20 to 30 points down; January $13 35@13 45; March $13 10@13 30, May $12 60@12 80; July $12 35; September $11 70@11 90; spot Rio dull and easy; No 7 $14 25. Sugar—raw dull, firm and unchanged; refined quiet and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool were quiet, firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO, January 3—Cash quotations: Flour was quiet. Wheat—No. 2 spring 56⅛@56⅝; No 2 red 59⅛@61⅞. Corn—No. 2 25⅛@25⅝. Oats—No 2 17. Mess pork, per bbl, $8 87½@9 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 37½@5 40. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs $1 35@4 40. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 37½@4 62½. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs. $4 50@4 62½. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—No. 2 January 56, 56⅝, 55⅞, 56⅛c; February 57, 57⅝, 56⅜, 57⅛c; May 58⅝@58⅞, 59⅜, 68⅝, 59⅛c; July 59⅛@59⅛, 59⅝, 59⅛, 59⅝c. Corn—January 25⅛, 25⅛, 25⅛, 25⅛c; February 25⅝, 25⅝, 25⅝, 25⅝c; May 27⅞, 28, 28⅛, 28c; July 28⅜, 28⅜, 28¾, 28⅜c. Oats—No. 2 January 16⅛, 16⅛, 16⅛, 16⅛; May 18⅞, 19⅛, 18⅞, 19@19⅛. Mess pork, per bbl, January $8 90, 8 97½, 8 87½, 8 95; May $9 25, 9 40, 9 25, 9 35. Lard, per 100 lbs, January $5 40, 5 40, 5 35, 5 37½, May $5 65, 5 70, 5 65, 5 67½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, January $4 37½, 4 37½, 4 35, 4 35, May $4 67½, 4 70, 4 65, 4 67½.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and easy; No. 2 red, spot and January 66@66⅛c; March 67⅛@67⅜c; May 68⅛@68⅛c; Steamer No. 2 red 64@64⅛c; Southern by sample 66@67c; do on grade 63⅛@66⅛c. Corn easy; mixed spot and January 32⅜@32⅛c; February 32⅞@32⅛c; March 32⅞@33c; May 34c bid; Steamer mixed 31⅜@31⅛c; Southern white 31⅛@32⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western 24@24⅛c; No. 2 mixed do 22⅛@23c.

### COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

January 3.—Galveston, steady at 8c, net receipts 2,848 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8c, net receipts 3 890 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 8⅛c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 8 5-16, net receipts 1 077 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7¾, net receipts 76 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8 9-16c, net receipts 25 bales. Savannah, steady at 7⅞c, net receipts 3,107 bales; New Orleans, easier at 7 15-16c, net receipts 9,076 bales; Mobile, steady at 7⅞c, net receipts 1,743 bales; Memphis, steady at 7 15 16c, net receipts 683 bales; Augusta, steady at 7 15 16c, net receipts 140 bales; Charleston, firm at 7⅞c, net receipts 1 826 bales.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair. American middling 4 19-32d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 10,800 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 20,000 bales, of which 17,900 were American. Futures opened easy and demand fair. January 4 30-64d; January and February 4 29 64d; February and March 4 28 64@4 29-64d; March and April 4 28-64@4 29-64d; April and May 4 28 64@4 29-64d; May and June 4 29-64d; June and July 4 29-64@4 30-6d; July and August 4 29-64@4 30 64d; August and September 4 28 64@4 29 64d. Futures steady at the decline.

Tenders none.

4 P M—American spot grades advanced 1-32d. American middling fair 5 1-32d; good middling 4 23 32d; middling 4⅝d, low middling 4 17 32d; good ordinary 4 13 32d; ordinary 4 7-32d. American middling (l m c) January 4 30 64d value, January and February 4 29 64d buyer; February and March 4 28 64@4 29 64d buyer; March and April 4 28-64@4 29-64d buyer; April and May 4 28 64@4 29 64d seller; May and June 4 29-64d seller; June and July 4 29 64d buyer; July and August 4 29-64@4 30 64d buyer; August and September 4 28 64@4 29 64d seller; September and October 4 23 64d buyer; October and November 4 20-64@4 21-64d value. Futures closed quiet.

## MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr W F Campbell, 168 tons, Stout, New York, Jas T Riley & Co.

Schr Fred B Balano, 247 tons, Sawyer, New York, Jas T Riley & Co.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

## MARINE DIRECTORY.

**List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1896.**

STEAMSHIPS.

Royalist, 2,024 tons, Pritchard, Heide & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Edgar C Ross, 379 tons, Quillan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 325 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Maggie Abbott, 212 tons, McIntosh, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Julia Fowler, 213 tons, Cummings, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ocean Traveller (Dan) 112 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Henry Crosby, 846 tons, Stubbs, Jas T Riley & Co.

Mary B Judge, 449 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Melrose (Br), 186 tons, Albury, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Mabel Darling (Br), 111 tons, Roberts, Cronly & Morriss.

Bertha H (Br), 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

John C Gregory 360 tons, Andressen Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Glenndal (Nor), 498 tons, Tennesen, Heide & Co.

Antares (Ger), 466 tons, Rachlen, E Peschau & Co.

Emma Bauer (Ger), 536 tons, Niemann, Heide & Co.


## TOYS! TOYS!

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P. S.—Mail orders attended to promptly the day they are received, and satisfaction guaranteed. dec 15 tf

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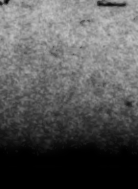

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**THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY**

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

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**The Stock-grower** needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

**The Railroad man** needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

**The Backwoodsman** needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

**The Merchant** needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

**Keep a Bottle in the House.** 'Tis the best of economy.

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**Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.**



# The Morning Star.


### THE POET AND HIS HEIR.

He stood upon the bridge of sighs,
Fast by the vale of tears,
And with prophetic vision scanned
The swift approaching years.

Then up the heights of fame he climbed,
And from that corpse strewn place
He—with the light of other days—
Looked full in nature's face.

Upon the sands of time he walked,
With footsteps quick and light,
And with a wreath of glory crowned
The moody brow of night.

From dizzy heights in fancy's land
The poet was called down.
His wife with him had left the heir,
For she had gone to town.

The infant yelled. The poet mourned
As he paced through the room,
And, like a Spartan, welcomed he
The dreaded crack of doom.

—James C. Maginn in Detroit Free Press.

### WHERE IS HADES?

**Different Ideas as to the Location of the Infernal Regions.**

The ancient philosophers were of the opinion that the infernal regions were located at an equal distance from all parts of the earth's surface, which may be the foundation for the modern idea which locates hell at the center of our planet. This belief in a centrally located place of torment or utter annihilation appears to have existed among the Jews at a very early date also. According to their belief, there were three passages leading to it—the wilderness, by which route Dathan, Korah and Abiram descended; the sea, because it is written that Jonah cried to God out of the belly of hell, and a third passage, which last was at Jerusalem.

This third and last idea of the mouth of hell being located in the capital of Palestine is founded upon the Biblical passage which says, "The fire of the Lord is in Zion, and his furnace is in Jerusalem." The Mohammedans, who are noted for their superstitions regard for the number seven, declare that hell is provided with seven gates, each intended for the followers of the different religions. The first is for recreant Mussulmans; the second, very wide and with shutter always standing invitingly ajar, is for Christians only; the third, located near the second and almost as wide and roomy, is reserved for Jews; the fourth gate is the one through which the spirits of the Sabeans will enter the land of torment. Like the last two, it is wide enough to do a wholesale business without crowding. The fifth is a small loophole of a gate intended for the sect of the Maji, a sect so insignificant that the Mohammedans' hell idea apparently grudgingly allowed a separate opening for their spirits when on the way to eternal punishment. The sixth gate, the only circular opening in the walls of hell, is the gate by which the pagans will enter. Why the pagan gate is believed to be circular I have never seen explained. The seventh gate in the walls of the Mohammedan hell is reserved for the hypocrites of all religions. Strange to say, it is one of the smallest of the gates.

Whiston, the English astronomer, believed hell to be located on a comet, and that one moment the damned were suffering in the blistering rays of the sun and the next in cold hundreds of degrees below zero.

The Christian idea of hell, old as it is, gives but a very dim outline of the probable location of the "lake which burneth forever and ever;" also there is a controversy as to whether it really burns "forever and ever" or only has effects which are everlasting in their nature.—St. Louis Republic.

**General Grant In Japanese Eyes.**

In The Century is printed a translation of portions of a quaint Japanese life of General Grant. The following is an extract from it:

In the spring of his seventeenth year he expressed a great thought to his father and addressed him, saying, "I have in my mind the thought that, when four years from today have passed, I shall not be doing this kind of labor." The father, thinking it a strange thing, said: "Do you hate your father's hereditary trade? Do you hate to become a leather maker and spend your life thus? What profession, then, do you expect to adopt in future? Do you expect to go into the fields carrying a sickle and a hoe? Do you expect to sell and buy things in the market? Or do you fix your eyeballs upon books of 10,000 volumes, and desire to speculate reasons and promote moralities, and become a man of wide knowledge?" Guarando Knen, replying to these questions, said: "To cultivate the field and become a farmer is well, but to spend the whole life as a hireling is not well. To take a soroban (counting machine) and become a merchant and gain profit is well, but along with it to make bad practice is not my desire. Contrary to all this, our ancestors, in the war of independence of this country, sowed great merit, I hear. I also, entering a military school, will have to show my arm in the time of great things. Oh, Father Knen, how is it?" The father, being exceedingly glad, did as he wished.

### LIKE A RIDE ON AN EARTHQUAKE.

**The Sensation Produced by an Elephant Running Away.**

Nothing but a ride on an earthquake could be compared to the sensation of being run away with by an elephant. Nothing stops his wild rush, and he does not swerve for an obstacle, but goes straight at it. A few shakes fling off everything on his back, and the rider has but a second or two in which to make up his mind which overhanging branch he will cling to or if he will risk throwing himself off. A broken neck would be the certain consequence of remaining. As for stopping him, somebody has well said that you might as well try to stop a runaway locomotive by pulling with your walking stick on the funnel as to seek to check an elephant at such a moment with the goad.

By stroking an elephant's lip in a certain manner you can make it pur like a huge grimalkin till the earth shakes beneath your feet. When it is afraid or angry, it squeaks like an unoiled hinge. But when it suddenly jumps aside like a flea you imagine for a moment that the ultimate terrestrial cataclysm has gone off.

The Malays never wholly trust their elephants and were nervous at my familiarities with mine, a sweet tempered old female on which I rode hundreds of miles. During the midday halt I used to call her up, and she would come and stand with one foot on each side of my chest as I lay on my back and fed her with bananas. I was never angry with her but once, when she tried to kill the cook.

On one occasion a little elephant of our party, running behind its mother, teased her beyond endurance, and she turned and gave him a shove that landed him feet uppermost at the bottom of a deep brook. For two hours he screamed like a steam whistle while we were all engaged in getting him out.

Every night when we reached camp and the loads were taken off each driver would hobble his beast by tying its front legs together with rattan so that it could only hop with both together. Then a huge wooden bell was hung around its neck, and it was turned loose to wander in the jungle. All night long the faint dong, dong of these bells made a mournful noise around the camp. At daybreak each driver tracked his elephant by the sound, often going many miles for him. —Atlanta Constitution.

### HOW HE WOULD PULL THE BOX.

**Discovered That He Didn't Know How to Turn In an Alarm of Fire.**

Two men came out of a cafe in Broadway and paused a moment in that contented, irresolute manner of persons who have dined well. They looked up and down the street and wondered what to do with the hour that intervened before the play began.

One of them caught sight of the red glass in a street lamp on the opposite corner and tried to read the plainly printed directions. It was too far away.

"Suppose there were a fire in your flat," he said to his companion, "and you wanted to turn in an alarm. How would you do it?"

"Oh, that's easy. I'd go to the nearest box and pull it."

"What box is nearest your flat?"

"I don't know, but there is a card in the front hall that has the direction printed very plainly."

"Lights in your front hall all night?"

"No, but I've got matches—got matches to burn, my boy. Why, what are you trying to do?"

"Trying to see what you would do in case of fire. Now, when you discover your flat is on fire, say, in the middle of the night, you rush wildly down stairs in your nightclothes and slippers"—

"And trousers. I don't go abroad without my trousers."

"All right. When you get down to that printed card, you find you can't read it in the dark, so for the first time you think of a match. But you have none with you. We don't carry matches in our trousers pockets. So you bound lightly back up stairs"—

"Screaming fire every step."

"Never mind about that. I am letting you turn in this alarm. You come back, break three or four matches in your effort to hurry, light the last one, read the direction, find the nearest alarm box is two blocks away and chase madly down there. You make good time running. I admit that. When you come to the box, what do you do?"

"Pull it."

"But how? Now, there is a box just across the street. How would you pull it if we should suddenly see flames bursting from those windows over there?"

"Darned if I know, but the directions are painted plainly right up there in sight. I suppose I could read them, or I might meet a policeman."

"Oh, yes, or the fire might go out. Stick to the text."

"Well, now, what would you do? How would you pull the box?"

"I don't know. Let's go over and see."

So they went across and read:

"Turn handle to right until door opens, then pull inside hook only once and shut the door."

"That's easy, isn't it?"

"Yes. But I suppose I have passed those red lamps that mark the location of alarm boxes, say, 3,000 times in the past year, and yet it never occurred to me to read the directions. I would have been almost helpless in case of fire. I wonder if there are many more men in New York who know no more than we do?"

"Not more than 1,000,000, I think. Let's walk."

And if they don't forget it they have learned a valuable lesson.—New York Herald.

**New Nautical Motor.**

Some successful trials are reported as being made in various places with the new nautical motor by which any boat, say, from 10 to 18 feet long can be transformed into an electric launch without any alterations simply by screwing to the stern of the craft a fitting similar to a rowlock plate, the motor being attachable at once and easily. From the tip of the tiller to the screw the equipment for this purpose, as explained, is 3½ feet long. About 18 inches of this length, consisting of the motor, controlling lever and tiller, are inboard of the sternpost, that part which runs outboard being simply a nickel plated 2 inch shaft tube, the weight 35 pounds, and the battery for running being from 75 to 275 pounds, the weight varying with the choice of a primary or storage battery. The two bladed screw is of 10 inches diameter, and just forward of this on the shaft tube there is located a steering fin, both motor and steering gear being thus combined in the same machine. By means of this arrangement from one-third to one-half an electric horsepower is developed with four four cell batteries giving 26 volts, and, as stated, from three to five miles an hour is the result, according to load and resistance.

**Poison Ivy.**

That the poisonous principle of Rhus toxicodendron resides in the bark as well as in the leaves is proved by the fact that men who have to deal with logs and lumber suffer from the poison when they work in the woods in winter. My father has been severely poisoned by handling logs in the millyard with dry vines attached after they had been cut several weeks. The volatile character of the poisoning is proved by the well known fact that susceptible persons are affected by passing to the leeward side of this rhus. A neighbor of mine undertook to kill out some of the plants by pouring boiling water over them, and the vapors arising carried a sufficient infusion of the poison to produce a very serious case of poisoning. A workman in our garden whenever he has occasion to meddle with the ivy always pulls one of the small leaves and eats a piece of it, asserting that the workmen on the railway along whose embankments the plant abounds always do this as a preventive measure and with success.—Garden and Forest.

**Irrigation of New England Farms.**

The Irrigation Age suggests that a large proportion of the so called abandoned farms in New England might easily be made of great value by the practice of irrigation during the drought season, which is the chief cause of the crop failures and low values for these places, and also remarks, "To find an abandoned farm in the irrigated valleys of the west would be about as easy as to pick up a gold nugget on the streets of Chicago." No doubt there are many farms in Maine that could be very much improved in this way, and, if there is no available supply of water from river or lake, there are few farms where windmills could not raise all the moisture needed from springs or deep wells.—Lewiston Journal.


# 1876—1896.

Time tries all things. Years will make a good reputation or establish a bad one. "You cannot fool all of the people all the time." If a thing is found to be good it will last as the years go by.

## Time Has Proved

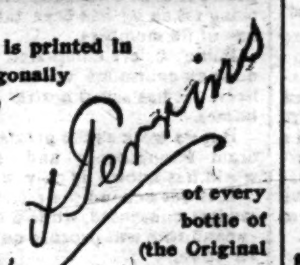
beyond the shadow of a doubt that the claims made for Warner's Safe Cure are supported by results. Time has shown that it is the best and most reliable remedy for every derangement of the system caused by disorders of the liver and kidneys. Thousands of testimonials gathered from year to year attest this great fact

## To-Day

you can reap the benefit of this experience. If you are suffering from the miserable, wearing symptoms which result from liver and kidney complaint, you may know where to look with perfect certainty for relief and cure. There is nothing like Warner's Safe Cure for effectually putting a stop to lame back, sick headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It is the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

It is a sovereign remedy for bladder troubles, female complaints, and other dangerous complications resulting from deglect of first symptoms.

If you are weak and sickly it will make you strong and well. Try it and be convinced.



MR. WM. GOAT—"I had a very narrow escape from death to-day, my dear. I ate one of those lawn mower signs and in process of digestion it cut me several times."

NANNY GOAT—"Gracious! William, you always were careless and imprudent in eating. What did you do for it?"

MR. WM. GOAT—"Just swallowed a **Pond's Extract** sign. You know **Pond's Extract** is the best thing for cuts and lacerations."

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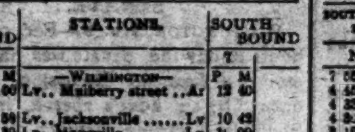


**In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895**

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

| NORTH BOUND 8 | STATIONS. | SOUTH BOUND 7 |
|---|---|---|
| P. M. | —WILMINGTON— | P. M. |
| 3 00 | Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar | 12 40 |
| 3 58 | Lv.. Jacksonville ......Lv | 10 42 |
| 4 30 | Lv.. Maysville.........Lv | 10 09 |
| 4 44 | Lv.. Pollocksville.......Lv | 9 55 |
| 5 2 | Ar.. Newbern .........Lv | 9 20 |
| P M | | A M |

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

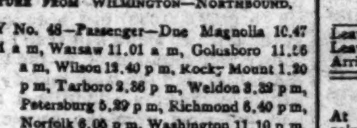
Connection with Steamers at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

# ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 17, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.47 a m, Warsaw 11.01 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.40 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.36 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.28 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.48 p m, Columbia 10.10 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.35 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.00 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 a m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 8.02 a m, Magnolia 8.15 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4.30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.05 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11.20 a m and 7.15 p m. Lucknow 1.00 p m, and 8.15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 5.30 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.00 a m and 3.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9.12 a m, Rowland 9.31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.02 p m, arrives Dillon 6.21 p m, Latta 6.34 p m, Pee Dee 6.57 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 8.05 p m. returning leave Clio 6.10 a m, arrive Latta 7.50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, †8.50 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, †9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville †10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8.54 p m, Gibson 9.20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5.47 a m, Bennettsville 6.16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, †6.45 a m. Darlington 7.20 a m, †7.30 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.55 a m, †7.55 a m, 5 p m, 6.45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 3.53 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.03 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.25 a m, arrives Sumter †8.55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5.40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4.17 p m, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8.50 a m, arrives Sumter †3.05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.25 p m, arrives Darlington †7.25 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 20 tf


# The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING!

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum, $1.00 for four months, 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

**Stedman & Worth.**

# INSURANCE.

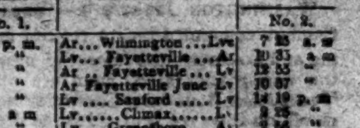
**Fire and Life.**

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf


# Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



**CONDENSED SCHEDULE.**

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

| SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1. | MAIN LINE. | NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 55 p. m. | Ar... Wilmington ... Lv | 7 25 a. m |
| 4 45 " | Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar | 10 33 a. m |
| 4 33 " | Ar... Fayetteville ... Lv | 12 55 " |
| 4 20 " | Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv | 10 57 " |
| 3 19 " | Lv .... Sanford ..... Lv | 12 19 p. m |
| 1 32 a m | Lv..... Climax..... Lv | 2 25 " |
| 1 03 " | Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar | 2 56 " |
| 12 58 " | Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv | 3 05 " |
| 12 12 a m | Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv | 3 50 " |
| 11 45 " | Lv.... Walnut Cove... Ar | 4 31 " |
| 11 35 " | Ar... Walnut Cove... Lv | 4 38 " |
| 11 05 " | Lv.... Rural Hall.... Lv | 5 71 " |
| 9 35 " | Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar | 6 45 " |

| SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3. | Bennettsville Division. | NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 20 p m | Ar... Bennettsville... Lv | 8 25 a. m. |
| 6 12 " | Lv...... Maxton.... Ar | 9 23 " |
| 5 42 " | Lv... Red Springs.... Lv | 9 55 " |
| 4 58 " | Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv | 10 35 " |
| 4 38 " | Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar | 10 52 |

| SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED. | Factory and Madison Branches. | NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 50 p m | Ar..... Ramseur..... Lv | 6 45 a. |
| 3 55 " | Lv..... Climax..... Lv | 8 35 " |
| 3 10 " | Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar | 9 20 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro............ | 9 35 a. m |
| Leave Stokesdale............ | 10 50 " |
| Arrive Madison............ | 11 50 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su |
|---|---|
| Leave Madison............ | 12 25 p m |
| Leave Stokesdale............ | 1 23 " |
| Arrive Greensboro............ | 2 25 " |

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

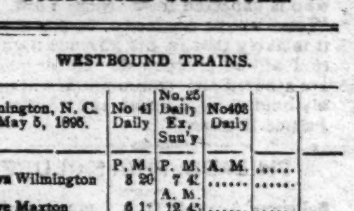
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

# SEABOARD AIR LINE.

## Carolina Central R. R.



**CONDENSED SCHEDULE.**

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

| Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895. | No 41 Daily | No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y | No 403 Daily |
|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Leave Wilmington | 3 20 | 7 42 | ...... |
| | | A. M. | |
| Leave Maxton | 6 1? | 12 45 | ...... |
| Arrive Hamlet | 7 00 | 2 05 | ...... |
| Leave Hamlet | 7 05 | 2 50 | 7 54 |
| Leave Wadesboro | 7 55 | 4 40 | 8 08 |
| Arrive Monroe | 8 55 | 5 50 | 8 49 |
| Leave Monroe | 9 20 | 6 30 | 9 55 |
| Arrive Charlotte | 10 10 | 7 45 | 10 43 |
| Leave Charlotte | | | 10 43 |
| Leave Lincolnton | | | 12 05 |
| | | | P. M. |
| Leave Shelby | | | 1 50 |
| Arr Rutherfordton | | | 2 30 |

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

| | No. 38 Daily | No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y | No 402 Daily |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Lve Rutherfordton | ...... | ...... | 4 25 |
| Leave Shelby | ...... | ...... | 5 58 |
| Leave Lincolnton | ...... | ...... | 6 55 |
| Arrive Charlotte | ...... | ...... | 8 20 |
| Leave Charlotte | 5 20 | 5 50 | 8 20 |
| Arrive Monroe | 6 00 | 10 45 | 9 10 |
| Leave Monroe | 6 20 | 11 05 | 9 15 |
| Leave Wadesboro | 7 18 | 12 43 | 9 54 |
| | | A. M. | |
| Arrive Hamlet | 8 08 | 2 05 | 10 34 |
| Leave Hamlet | 8 45 | 2 30 | |
| Leave Maxton | 9 28 | 3 30 | |
| | P. M. | | |
| Arrive Wilmington | 12 30 | 8 05 | |

**Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington | 3.20 p m | 7.45 p m |
| Arrive Raleigh | 1.26 a m | 11.35 a m |
| Leave Raleigh | 5 26 a m | 3.30 p m |
| Arrive Wilmington | 12 30 p m | 8.05 a m |

**Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington | 3.20 p m | 7.45 p m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 5 20 a m | 4.09 p m |
| Leave Atlanta | 8.45 p m | 1.00 p m |
| Arrive Wilmington | 12.30 p m | 8 05 a m |

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgauge, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c., apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

# PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

**To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.**

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Cheraw, S. C. | 5.30 p. m |
| Leave Kollock Station | 5.50 p. m |
| Leave Osborne, N. C. | 6.20 p. m |
| Arrive Hamlet, N. C. | 6.40 p. m |

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

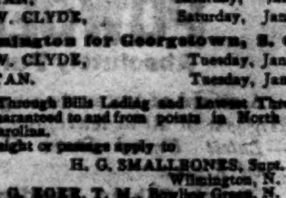
| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Hamlet, N. C. | 8.40 a m |
| Arrive Osborne, N. C. | 9.00 a m |
| Leave Kollock Station | 9.30 a m |
| Arrive Cheraw, S.C. | 9.50 a m |

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

# The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



**New York for Wilmington.**

GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, Jan. 4
CROATAN, Saturday, Jan. 11

**Wilmington for New York.**

CROATAN, Saturday, Jan. 4
GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, Jan. 11

**Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.**

GEO. W. CLYDE, Tuesday, Jan. 7
CROATAN, Tuesday, Jan. 14

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jan 3 tf

# The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1896


## VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

Four of the Five Members Will Assemble To-day for an Informal Talk.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—When the Cabinet assembled for its regular meeting at 11 o'clock this morning none of the newly appointed members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission had called on the President. Justice Brewer has already paid his respects to President Cleveland and Mr. Olney and notified them of his acceptance of a commissionship. Neither he nor his four colleagues have yet received their commissions from the President, but they will get them probably to-morrow.

The question of quarters for the commission has not yet been determined. That it will not meet in the State Department is settled by the fact that no rooms are to be had there, and now the attention of Secretary Olney has been turned to the building occupied by the Bureau of the American Republics situated at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Jackson place. The members of the commission will be asked for opinions on this matter and definite selection will be deferred until their views can be ascertained. As the commission is not an international but a national body, subject to no official supervision from any other nation, and created solely for the purpose of ascertaining facts desired by the United States Government, the President and Secretary of State could properly consult with the members, but this will be avoided even if the occasion for it should arrive, in order that their conclusions may be arrived at free from outside pressure. Of course the commission will be obliged to call on the Secretary of State for information on the subject of the various boundaries claimed by Great Britain, but this will be merely a necessary formal proceeding, and any information that the commission may desire from the Governments of Great Britain, Holland, Spain or Venezuela must also be requested through the State Department, not only as a matter of diplomatic courtesy, but because the commission has no recognized standing with foreign powers.

Four of the five members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission will assemble in the diplomatic room of the State Department at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning for the purpose of having an informal talk over the work before them. Those who will be present are Justice Brewer, Prof. Gilman who arrived in Washington from Baltimore to-night and delivered a lecture here; Chief Justice Alvery, who is in Hagerstown, Md., but who will reach Washington in time for the meeting, and Mr. Coudert, who is expected from New York. Mr. White will be unable to be present, and it is likely that in his absence organization will be postponed. Until quarters are secured the commission will probably hold its sessions at the residence of Justice Brewer.

## PHILADELPHIA FAILURE.

Solicitors' Loan & Trust Company Makes an Assignment—Caused by Unsuccessful Speculation by One of Its Officers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—The Solicitors' Loan & Trust Company, at 142 South Fourth street, assigned to-day. The assignees are Thomas DeWitt Cuyler and Effingham B. Morris. The failure of the company resulted from unsuccessful and unauthorized speculation on the part of J. Rosa Ritter, real estate officer of the company and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Ritter speculated heavily in a number of securities, chiefly in the stock of the Citizens' Passenger Railway of Indianapolis and had also been concerned in a number of real estate deals in New Jersey and elsewhere. He became deeply involved, and to meet certain obligations drew four drafts on a Mr. Cook, of New York, to which were attached bills of purchase for certain securities. The drafts aggregated $309,000 and bore the signature of Mr. Ritter and the name (by rubber stamp) of the Solicitor's Loan and Trust Company. The drafts were taken by Mr. Ritter to the Tradesman's National Bank of this city, whose cashier, J. S. McKee, instead of entering them for collection, paid Mr. Ritter the $309,000 in cash. The drafts were returned from New York dishonored. President Clay, of the Solicitor's Company, consented to furnish the Tradesman's bank with an indemnifying bond for $150,00 without waiting for the authority of his directors. The directors were ignorant of the creation of this obligation, it is said, until Saturday last, nearly two weeks after the event had occurred. A hurried meeting of the board was then held and the action of the President and the bond given by him were jointly repudiated. The Tradesman's Bank threatened to bring suit for the $150,000 and the assignment of the Solicitor's Company was then decided upon by the directors.

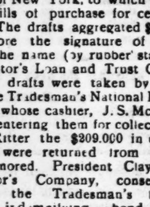
## NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Spirits turpentine easy and quiet at 30@30½c. Rosin quiet and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, January 3—Spirits turpentine opened at 27@27½c for regulars with sales of 274 casks; at the close the market was firm at 27½c bid; there was a good demand at 27½c and sales of the receipts were made. Rosin—the sales for the day were about 25 000 barrels, 28 000 being at yesterday's prices and 2 000 at a slight advance. The pales did not figure with the sales, only medium and common grades being sold. The largest day's transactions in the history of the trade, at this or any other port, were reported at the 11 o'clock call at the Board of Trade. At that hour there were sales of 29,557 barrels reported. Other sales amounting to 5,000 to 6,000 barrels were made which were not reported. If these had been reported the total would have been about 28 000 barrels. Of this large quantity very little was above M. The pale rosins continue neglected and are accumulating. When sales of them begin it is expected that it will be a decided slump. The closing quotations were: A, B and C $1 15, D $1 25, E $1 35 F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 60, I $1 70, K $1 90, M $2 15, N $2 70, window glass $2 90, water white $3 15.


ROYAL




BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.


## DEBATE IN THE SENATE

ON RESOLUTION AGAINST SALE OF U. S. BONDS BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Senator Hill Denounces the Resolution—Other Financial Matters Discussed—Butler Introduces a Bill to Prohibit Issuance of Bonds Without Consent of Congress.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—For over five hours to-day the Senate was in a turmoil of a financial discussion. It was opened by an hour's speech from Mr. Sherman, a leading member of the Finance Committee, in support of his resolution to set apart the reserve fund of $100,000,000 gold when in the Treasury and to segregate it from the ordinary current receipts.

He argued that there was no other cause for the financial difficulties of the Government than the unwise tariff legislation of Congress which had reduced receipts below expenditures, had impaired confidence, and had compelled the Government to sell bonds in order to meet deficiencies; and that there was no other remedy except to borrow money on the best terms possible (to pay current deficiencies) and to provide sufficient revenue. To that extent and for those purposes, he was willing to support Mr. Cleveland's Administration, however much he disagreed with its general policy.

The coin reserve must be, Mr. Sherman said, kept unimpaired, instead of being drawn upon to meet current expenses. The impairing of that fund (from which $169,000,000 had been paid out in the last two and a half years) was the source and fountain of all the financial difficulties, and the true remedy was to supply by taxation addditional revenue and to borrow from the people of the United States enough money to cover past and future deficiencies.

Mr. Mills took issue with the statement of Mr. Sherman that the tariff act of 1893 was the cause of the present financial difficulties. He spoke of Mr. McKinley as a man who never shirked or shrunk from the consequences of his act, and said that if he was to be the standard bearer of his party in the next campaign he would stand upon the doctrine that it was the duty of the American Congress to prohibit importations in order to give increased prices to American manufactures.

Mr. Morrill, chairman of the Committee on Finance, moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next. He expressed the hope that at that time the Finance Committee would be able to report both the bond and tariff bills of the House. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. George introduced and asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill to repeal the law which requires proof of royalty, during the war of the rebellion, as a prerequisite in any application for bounty land warrants to soldiers in the Mexican war. After explanatory remarks by Mr. Hoar, advocating the measure, unanimous consent was given and the bill was passed.

Mr. Butler asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill "to prohibit the further issuance of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of Congress."

Mr. Hill remarked that the bill would lead to some discussion, and as the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) was ready to address the Senate on the whole general financial question, he thought it unwise to have the discussion precipitated.

Mr. Butler said that his bill needed no discussion. Everybody knew now, as well as he would know a year from now, how he would vote on this question. It had been discussed pro and con, and there were two separate feelings in the country in regard to it. Still he would let the matter lie over until the Senate should hear from the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether the reserve fund in the Treasury had ever been segregated from other monies in the Treasury.

Mr. Lodge offered resolutions, which were agreed to, as to pneumatic dynamite guns and as to the cost of equipping monitors. Also a resolution as to the purchase of the Danish West India Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Elkins declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that United States bonds should not be sold under private contract and without advertisement, was taken up and discussed with much spirit until the time of adjournment. A motion to refer it to the Finance Committee was defeated by the immense majority of 48 to 6, and the adjournment motion was carried by a majority of only one.

Most of Mr. Elkin's speech was directed to a criticism of the enormous profits made by the syndicates in floating Government bonds and he asserted on newspaper authority that the syndicate which floated the last loan had made a profit of $9,000,000, and that the syndicate which would float the loan now pending would make a profit of $13,000,000. The bonds which were to be sold at 103¾ per cent. were now selling in the market, he said, at 117. He wanted no more syndicates to take Government loans. He wanted the people to have a chance to take them. He asked a vote upon taking up the resolution for the present consideration. The vote was taken and resulted—Yeas, 48; nays, 6.

Mr. Hill moved the reference of the resolution to the Finance Committee. As to the propriety of his motion it struck him that there could be no question. The subject was already before the Finance Committee and was being considered day by day. The resolution would be of no legal avail. It would be like the Pope's Bull on the comet. It merely declared that so and so was the sense of the Senate. "Mr. President," he exclaimed, "there is no sense it. It proposed," he said, "to tie up the hands of the Executive. Were not the President and Secretary of the Treasury enough embarrassed already? Were there not difficulties enough pending on the financial question? What was the necessity of adding to them? It was proposed to deprive the executive authorities of the right to exercise powers which had been exercised by all the authorities of the Government since the conclusion of the war. He thought it unbecoming, at least on the part of the Democratic Senators, to vote a want of confidence in the Executive on this question. He was not specially favorable to syndicates and would prefer a popular loan; but he knew that in what was called a popular loan, it was taken generally by the agents and clerks of banking institutions; and "a popular loan" was therefore a mere play upon words. The practical effect of a popular loan would be that the people who desired to invest in Government bonds would draw greenbacks from the savings banks, take them to the sub-Treasury and there procure the very gold which the Government had now in the Treasury.

He denounced the resolution as a most unwise step, and had a fling at the "unholy alliance" which had given the Republicans the control of the Senate. He did not believe that the people would approve of the resolution. They might think, as he thought, that the bonds should be first offered to the people. But they did not know the dangers; they did not know the risks; they were not acquainted with the precise situation, as the officials of the Government were. He knew no reason why Mr Carlisle should seek to do favors for the members of the proposed syndicate. Who, he asked, was this man Morgan, of New York? He was the man who was a liberal contributor to the Republican cause. He was the man who in every Presidential election came to the front with the sinews of war in favor of the Republican party. And was it to be whispered or insinuated that the President or the Secretary of the Treasury was anxious to do this man a favor?

Mr. Hill declared that if he were Secretary of the Treasury he would not be hampered by the Elkins resolution, but would proceed under the law of 1875 and would issue bonds—a heroic remedy he admitted—for the purpose of solving the question. He would issue bonds to the amount of $300,000,000 and thus obtain control of the financial situation. That would prevent the syphoning of gold out of the Treasury.

"What would be the effect of that course upon the prices of cotton and wheat?" Mr. George of Mississippi, Democrat, asked.

"Temporarily," Mr. Hill replied, "it might depress prices, but if the existing situation continues, these prices will continue to be depressed as they are now."

Coming to the question of U. S notes and greenbacks, Mr. Hill declared himself opposed to Government paper money. He doubted its constitutionality. He knew that by a close vote the Supreme Court of the United States had finally mustered courage to say that it was constitutional. But he had never heard the reasoning of Chief Justice Chase on that question overthrown, in which the principle had been laid down, in substance, that the Government had no right to make its "promises to pay" money and that nothing is money except the gold and silver coin of the Constitution. That, he thought, was good Democratic doctrine. It might not be good Republican doctrine.

In conclusion, he declared that if the resolution was agreed to he did not believe that the President would pay the slightest attention to it; and he ought not to. The President's duty was to be determined by the statutes—not by a resolution of one House of Congress—and by the condition of the Treasury. The President could not fall back and justify himself on the ground that the Senate had said by simple resolution that the bonds should not be disposed of in a certain way.

Mr. Butler of North Carolina, Populist, moved to amend the Elkins' resolution by making it read: "That it is the sense of the Senate that hereafter no bonds of the United States shall be sold for any purpose whatever without further authority from Congress."

Mr. Chilton of Texas, Democrat, also moved to amend it by making it read "that it is the sense of the Senate that no further issue of the bonds to procure gold to redeem United States notes or Treasury notes shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury either by public advertisement, private sale or otherwise." A colloquy ensued between Mr Hill and Mr. Hawley in regard to the likelihood of a free coinage of silver amendment being reported to the Senate from the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Hawley asked "shall we throw aside the House bill and vote a free coinage of silver bill, which, whether right or wrong, would discredit us in all the markets of the world?"

"That is a difficult subject," was Mr. Hill's only reply.

"That," said Mr. Hawley, "is a subject which we will have before us next Tuesday."

"I should very much regret," Mr. Hill said, "if the Finance Committee should next week substitute for the House bond bill a free coinage bill."

"I am glad to hear it," Mr. Hawley remarked in a tone expressing a mixture of relief and surprise.

"Does the Senator," Mr. Hill asked, "anticipate that that will happen?"

"I am very much afraid of it," Mr. Hawley replied, "because I have assurances from many Senators that that will be the result.

After remarks by Mr. Lodge, Mr. Teller, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Caffery and Mr. Call, Mr. Aldrich said: "In view of the importance of the question and of the assurance that other amendments will be offered to the pending resolution, and as it is quite certain that the matter cannot be disposed of to-night, I move the Senate do now adjourn."

Strong opposition to the motion was manifested among the most earnest advocates of the free coinage of silver, who hoped to have a vote taken on Mr. Elkins' resolution before adjournment. The motion prevailed, however, by a majority of one; and the Senate at 5.30 adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

Following is the detailed vote on the adjournment resolution: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bate, Berry, Brice, Caffery, Call, Chilton, Cullom, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Lodge, Martin, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, Roach, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wetmore—37.

Nayes—Allen, Baker, Barrows, Butler, Cameron, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Elkins, Frye, Dubois, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, McBride, Mantle, Nelson, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Proctor, Pugh, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Warren—26.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met again this morning, but after a short conference between the Republicans and Democrats found they could accomplish nothing and an adjournment until Monday was taken. The silver men were not ready to submit their silver bill, but said they hoped to be able to do so at the next meeting. Before the meeting of the full committee the silver men held a conference and discussed the measure prepared by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, along the lines indicated in these dispatches yesterday. No changes in the material portions were suggested, but there were some slight modifications of the language. Another conference of the silver men will be held before the bill is laid before the full committee.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House reassembled to-day under the arrangement heretofore announced by Mr. Dingley of Maine, Republican, merely for the purpose of adjourning until next Monday.

Speaker Reed announced that he had signed the bill to accept the ram Katahdin, and then at 13.05, on motion of Mr. Henderson, the House adjourned.

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana, Democrat, offered a resolution looking to the impeachment of Comptroller Bowler of the Treasury for refusing to execute the laws of Congress in the matter of payments for sugar bounty.

## MR. L. T. MYERS

Appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Postmaster General Wilson to-day appointed L. T. Myers, of Richmond, Va., assistant general superintendent of the railway mail service. This office has been vacant for over a year and a half, having formerly been filled by Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson. Mr. Myers is about forty years old and prominent in railroad circles along the Southern Atlantic lines. He has held responsible positions with the Seaboard Air Line and is a son of E. J. D. Myers, President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Co. Congressman Tazwell Ellett, of Richmond Va., was active in behalf of Mr. Myers' candidacy for the place. The salary of the position is $3 000 per annum.

### In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF THE BRITISH AND THE BOERS.

Jameson's Forces Defeated and Compelled to Surrender—The German Emperor Congratulates the Prudence of the South African Company—Unpublished Official Correspondence on the Venezuela Frontier Question—Permission Granted Americans to Distribute Relief at Harpoot.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Emperor has sent the following cablegram to Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic: "I express my sincere congratulations, that, supported by your people and without appealing for help to friendly Powers, you have succeeded in your own energetic actions against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of your country from attacks from outside."

A dispatch from Pretoria says: The Boers have completely defeated the Chartered South Africa Company's troops near Krugersdorp and compelled them to surrender. Gov. Robinson, of the Cape Colony, will arrive from the capital on January 3rd.

LONDON, January 3.—A cable dispatch is reported to have been received by a commercial firm in London stating that Dr. Jameson will be tried by a Boer court-martial and his followers, who are now prisoners, released.

The Scotch Black Watch Regiment, which is now at Mafeking, in Bechuanaland will stop the advance of the British South Africa Company's men from Bulawayo, and if they will insist upon advancing they will be fired upon by the British troops.

The *Globe* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* concur in the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain, by issuing proclamations in Johannesburg forbidding English subjects to join Dr. Jameson, is thereby bound to demand that President Kruger summarily redress the grievances of the Uitlanders.

Mr. J. B. Robinson, the richest of the South African millionaires, the largest employer of labor in the Rands, and half owner of the yacht Valkyrie III, declares in an interview published in the *St. James Gazette* that Dr. Jameson's movement was wholly a British South Africa Company's invasion of the Transvaal.

The Birmingham *Post*, the organ of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, says that despite the ready disavowal of Dr. Jameson's action by the British South Africa Company, it may still be necessary that the company shall forfeit its charter.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it has no reason to doubt that the dispatches which the *Daily Chronicle* quotes containing the official unpublished correspondence exchanged by Venezuela and Great Britain between November, 1840, when Sir Robert Schomburgk was appointed to delimit the frontier of British Guiana, and April, 1843, when the English removed the boundary posts set up by Schomburgk, are genuine. The *Gazette* presumes that Secretary Olney and President Cleveland knew of these letters and asks why then Secretary Olney did not use them to refute Lord Salisbury's second dispatch. "Did he," the *Gazette* asks, "deliberately prefer to pick a quarrel with Lord Salisbury?"

The *St. James Gazette* says: "The British people are not being properly treated by the Government when it is left to the enterprise of a newspaper to discover in a foreign country that unpublished official correspondence, upon which peace or war may depend, does not justify the statements of our own foreign ministers.

Mr Chamberlain, when shown at the Colonial Office a copy of the *Chronicle's* accusation of cognisance on the part of the Government of the correspondence, declared that the charge was beneath contempt.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *Globe* publishes a news agency dispatch from Berlin, which says that Dr. Lloyd, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, who is now in Berlin, has communicated to the Emperor a direct appeal from President Kruger, asking the support of Germany. It is rumored, the dispatch says, that united action of France and Germany in the Transvaal is projected.

WASHINGTON January 3—The State Department confirms the information cabled to the United States from Constantinople that the Porte has granted permission to Americans to distribute relief at Harpoot. A dispatch to this effect has been received at the Department from Minister Terrell. No official advices have come to hand concerning the departure of Consul Jewett from Sivas on the relief work.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

Condition of the Treasury Gold Reserve—The Proposed Purchase of Danish West Indian Islands.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 3—The Treasury gold reserve stands to-day at 13 noon with all reported withdrawals out, at $61 626,000. The withdrawal at noon to-day, unofficially reported, was $1,000,000 for export.

Some time ago certain newspapers announced that the Danish Government being desirous of avoiding the expense of maintaining the government of its possessions in the Carribean sea had decided to dispose of the three islands belonging to it in those waters. The subject was brought to the attention of the Senate this morning by Mr. Lodge in a resolution which directs the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report to the Senate whether the islands of St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, can be now purchased from the Danish Government as provided by the treaty signed at Copenhagen in October, 1867, and whether, if these islands are not purchased by the United States it is probable that they will be sold by the Danish Government to some other Power.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat and Corn Firm and Higher—Pork Produces Strong and Advancing.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, January 3.—May wheat opened from 58⅝c to 58⅜c, advanced to 59¾c, closing at 59½c bid—¼@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ¼@½c higher.

May corn opened at 27⅛c, sold at 28c, closing at the latter—a shade higher yesterday. Cash corn was steady.

Oats were firm, but nevertheless devoid of any feature. May oats closed ½@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm.

Provisions—Further enhancement in prices of product took place to-day. Confidence showed considerable growth and buying was in greater favor. The stocks of provisions in Chicago were surprisingly small, which, in addition to the strength of the live hog market, materially aided the feeling in product. The close was 17½c higher for May pork and 5c each higher for May lard and May ribs.


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



# Hugh Petition.

## Thousands of Mothers Would Sign.

## Every Little Village and Small Town.

## Multitudes of Homes in the Great Cities.

## To be Represented on Enormous Roll.

## People with World-Wide Reputations Lead the Way.

GREAT WORK OF PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

A Blessing to Every Household in the Land.

If another huge petition, like the famous one now going round the world on quite another mission, were to be signed by all the men, women and children who have been cured of disease or saved from a weak, nervous condition by Paine's celery compound, it would take a stout conveyance to carry the enormous document from city to city.

Such a growing testimonial would receive additions from every tiny village and small town, not to mention the cities on its journey across the United States.

It would be signed by thousands of women no longer tortured by sleeplessness, pains in the back and sides, continued headaches, neuralgia, dyspepsia and Bright's disease.

There would be fully as many men who had been permanently cured of kidney and liver diseases and rescued from chronic bad health by means of this great invigorator.

A vast number of children would be represented to testify to the ability of Paine's celery compound to restore a healthy appetite, to take away that constant tired feeling and to purify the blood of harmful humors.

The number of testimonials for Paine's celery compound from men and women of high standing in every State in the Union that have already been published, would fill a large volume. These testimonials have been written without solicitation. They have been published verbatim as they were received.

Necessarily the testimonials that have publicly appeared have been but one or two, here and there, taken almost at random from an enormously large number that every day and every week steadily increases.

Besides, it is to be remembered that not one tithe of all the magnificent cures fairly due to Paine's celery compound ever get beyond the knowledge of the immediate family; that, in fact, few people have any appreciation of the number of families throughout the United States where Paine's celery compound is kept constantly on hand and is being taken or has been taken by some one of its members.

Paine's celery compound has already done an enormous work. It has saved lives. It has saved health. It has saved homes.

But its work as the greatest nerve and brain strengthener and restorer the world has known, is only well started.

It is not beyond the reach of the most modest household, while a much greater expenditure will procure nothing else so effective.

Paine's celery compound, the remedy that makes people well, is within reach of all!


## OUT ON STRIKE.

Motormen and Conductors of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—The strike of motormen and conductors of the Union Traction Company went into effect at 4 o'clock this morning. The fact that National President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association, repudiated the strike order shows that the strikers will not have the support of the association in the present struggle. About 1,000 are on strike out of 6,000.

The coast defence ship Amphitrite arrived yesterday at Charleston, S. C., on her way from Norfolk to Key West, where she will relieve the Cincinnati of the duty of watching for Cuban filibusters.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.


## SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market—Net Receipts at the Ports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The following are the net receipts of cotton at the ports since September 1st, 1895: Galveston, 684,086; New Orleans, 1,187,985; Mobile, 140,617; Savannah, 530,071; Charleston, 213,819; Wilmington, 134,999; Norfolk 190 959; Baltimore, 23 980; New York, 50,098; Boston, 58,098; Newport News, 5 849; Philadelphia, 28 854; West Point, 180 681; Brunswick, 43 687; Velasco, —; Texas City, 31,865; Pensacola, 9 915; Port Royal, 36,798. Total, 3,508,887.

The Sun says cotton advanced four to six points, then reacted and declined, closing eight points lower for the day, with the tone steady after sales of 181,900 bales. Liverpool advanced 1 32d. on the spot.

To-day's features: There was nothing in the news relating directly to cotton itself that could be regarded as bearish, but the speculation was so small that a comparatively moderate amount of long liquidation caused a decline in the latter business. Then there was some talk about the decline of British consols, the disturbed condition of the London stock market growing out of the Transvaal trouble and finally of gold exports and the blocking of financial legislation in Congress. But the receipts at the ports were unexpectedly small, Liverpool continued active and it opened much firmer than had been expected. Private cables reported an excellent spot demand in Liverpool. Manchester was firm. On the basis of supply and demand, cotton is believed to be in a firm position. The decline for the day was not great, in spite of some selling for Southern account, including New Orleans, partly on stop orders and selling by German houses as well as some decline in a few Southern spot markets.

## THE TARIFF BILL

Discussed by the Republican Members of the Finance Committee.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—During a half hour's conference this morning the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee discussed the Tariff bill and endeavored to devise a way by which the measure would successfully pass the Senate. The bill, as it passed the House, is found to be lacking in some essentials and this deficiency will be corrected before the report is made to the Senate. There will, however, be no change that is likely to open the doors to general amendments in the Senate. Under the House bill agricultural products are increased by 15 per cent. in common with the rest of the bill, but the Senate committee appears to think that this schedule should be increased to 20 per cent., and a like increase be made on one or two other schedules. Any increases, however, will be made on the basis of a general percentage, and under no circumstances will special items be selected for special rates.

Members of the committees have been discussing the situation with their Republican colleagues, and while no plan of action has been decided upon, it is probable that when the question comes up in the Senate all the Republicans without exception will vote solidly against all amendments that may be offered, whatever be their character. Both the tariff and bond bills will in all probability be reported to the Senate at the same time, but the latter will be taken up for consideration first.

Official dispatches received at Madrid confirm the report that the Cuban insurgents have penetrated into the Province of Havana. They have cut telegraph lines and destroyed parts of the railways. Several columns of Government troops have started in pursuit of them.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

**Wanted,** a position by a registered Druggist of three years experience. Excellent references. Address D. McN. McKay, Smithfield N. C. jan 4 2t*

**The New Year** is here and new drinks come with A. P. Levy at the French Cafe. Carries the best lines of straight, mixed and otherwise drinks in the city. Come see Albert, Joe and Bob and be convinced. jan 1 tf

**When** you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound one, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

**Photographs**—If your Photo U. would C a Come along and sit with me; Prices right, Photos bright, Don't delay, But come right away. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 29 tf

**Removal**—From and after this date I will have my residence at the Purcell House. J. F. Woolvin Undertaker and Embalmer. dec 23 1m

**Christmas** Groceries—Just received one of the best assortments of Christmas and Holiday Groceries in the city, which I can sell at Low Prices. Courteous clerks and drivers will wait on you at any hour in the day. Give me a call, and satisfaction is guaranteed Chas D Jacobs, North Front street, near Mulberry. dec 10 tf

**The** celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N C.

**Baskets,** Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 221 Market street. oct1

**Hayden, P. H.,** has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House oct1


## Matches.

40 boxes (1 Grossea) Globe Matches.
25 " (3 " ) " "
15 " (5 " ) " "
25 " (3 " ) Coast Matches.
20 " (5 " ) " "
50 " (5 " ) Climax "
40 " (5 " ) B. & C. "

We want to fire you with low prices.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,

226 North Water Street,

dec 29 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C


## STATEMENT OF THE Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

At the close of business, Dec 18th, 1895.

Condensed Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | | $588,304 23 |
| Overdrafts | | 219 81 |
| U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds | | 31,250 00 |
| Banking House and Fixtures | | 10,000 00 |
| Redemption Fund | | 1,406 00 |
| Due from Reserve Agents | $49,071 25 | |
| Due from other Banks | 67,4 8 29 | |
| Cash on hand | 50,081 89 | 166,789 23 |
| Total | | $797,818 28 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | $125,000 00 |
| Surplus | $31,000 00 | |
| Undivided profits | 17,067 01 | 48 067 01 |
| Circulation | | 36,100 00 |
| Total deposits | | 592,651 01 |
| Total | | $797,818 28 |

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Voliers,
W. C. Coker, Jr.
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.,
G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

New York correspondents, Chemical National Bank.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31st, 1895.

Stockholders in above Bank will please call at Bank and get their January dividend checks. dec 31 6t


## In Everybody's Mouth.

"Frog in Your Throat, 10c."

Familiar in our mouths as household words,

"Frog in Your Throat, 10c."

"Frog in Your Throat, 10c."

Lubricates your voice.

Call and see the "Frog in Your Throat" display (something immense) at

BUNTING'S PHARMACY

Y. M. C. A. Building,

Bunting's Brooklyn Pharmacy,

Fourth and Bladen streets.

dec 26 tf

## It Is Strange

How Easily Some People are Fooled Out of Their Hard Earned Money.

We don't think it right to advertise that we are going to sell you goods at a reduced price for cash and then not do it. During the past week this has been our experience. Customers have come in and bought of us and then tell us that we are selling cheaper than some of those *great big establishments* who claim to sell *cheap for cash*, but don't practice what they preach. Trade is coming our way and we are striving to take care of it. Don't fail to look at our

China Tables

AND OUR SHOW CASES FULL OF THINGS SUITABLE FOR

XMAS PRESENTS.

Remember bargains in

Oil, Coal and Wood Heaters,

COAL VASES

and other winter comforts. We are not afraid to compare prices with any establishment in the city.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street.

dec 18 tf

## --63 1-2 Steps---

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to

Mercer & Evans'

Shoe Store,

where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.

dec 21 tf

## Special Prices

In Every Department

DURING NEXT

TWO WEEKS

on account of Stock Taking.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $3.00.

dec 29 tf

## Black Jersey Leggings,

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN.

For Bicycle and general use and for cold weather.

Ladies' 1 to 5 at $1.50.

Misses' 11 to 13 at 1.25.

Children's 8 to 10 1.00.

The latest out, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

dec 29 tf

## WE WILL DISPOSE

of the balance of our

# TOYS

—AND—

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

—AT—

Less Than Cost,

IN PREFERENCE TO PACKING THEM AWAY.

Our Loss Is Your Gain!

## Churches

going to have

Christmas Trees

will do well to give us a call.

ALSO OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

## Millinery

Fancy Goods,

## DryGoods

Notions.

## CLOAKS,

—AND—

Capes, Underwear and Corsets

must be sold at Cost before stock taking.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market St.,

dec 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 29 tf

## THE CHICAGO.

In Every Department

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

## Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

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